# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6297. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CONNOLLY ARRESTED.

### The Ex-Controller Surprised by the Sheriff.

### The Complaint Similar to that in Tweed's Case.

### One Million Dollars' Bail Demanded.

### A Fruitless Afternoon's Search for Bondsmen.

### The Sureties Not Obtained up to a Late Hour Last Evening.

### Rumors that Hall will be Arrested To-Morrow.

The arrest of Ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly, yesterday morning, caused a profound sensation in political circles and among the community generally, as it appears to have been quite unexpected to every one concerned, with the exception, of course, of the Sheriff and the Bureau of Municipal Correction. Mr. Connolly arrived at his office, or rather at the office formerly occupied by him in the Finance Department, about 11 o'clock, and shortly afterward Sheriff Brennan and his Arrest Clerk, Mr. Judson Jarvis, were announced. They were at once admitted, and Mr. Brennan then handed Mr. Connolly a copy of the order of arrest, and made the usual announcement that he was compelled to take him into custody.

Mr. Connolly appeared to be somewhat astonished, and for a few moments assumed a dejected look, but quickly recovering himself he asked to be taken to the office of the Surrogate. Mr. Brennan then retired, leaving Mr. Connolly in charge of Mr. Jarvis, who escorted him to the office of the Surrogate. That gentleman was holding Court at the time, but he adjourned it somewhat precipitately, and retired to his private office, where Mr. Connolly, the Sheriff, and one or two friends were seated. In the meantime the news of the Ex-Controller's arrest had spread, and knots of excited men gathered in the Finance Department, and in and around the Surrogate's Court, talking in excited tones of what had occurred, and declaring that it was too bad to arrest a man on Saturday, when every one was out of town and it was difficult to procure bail. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, Mr. Connolly's counsel, who is suffering from sickness, was about to leave his office in the Times building for his home, when the news of his client's arrest was made known to him. He at once went over to the Court-house, and examined the papers in the case, including the order of arrest issued by Judge Larned, of Albany, which, it will be seen, is dated the 22d inst., but, for some unexplained reason, was kept back until yesterday. The bail was fixed by the order of arrest at $1,000,000, and a list of some fifty wealthy and prominent gentlemen who were willing to become Mr. Connolly's sureties was made out and submitted to the Sheriff. Two of these were fixed upon, and Mr. Connolly, Mr. Jarvis and a Deputy Sheriff got into a carriage and proceeded to look these gentlemen up. It would seem, however, that they could not be found, for Mr. Connolly and his companions returned in about an hour, and it was reported that nothing had been accomplished. Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden were then sent for, but they, too, were not forthcoming. Then it was suddenly announced that Eugene Kelly, the wealthy California banker, had consented to become Mr. Connolly's bondsman, but this proved to be a false report, as Mr. Kelly had left town for his country-seat at Orange at 3 o'clock. In the meantime the Surrogate's Court-room began to fill up with persons anxious to know the result of the arrest. Mr. Dunlap, Collector of City Revenue; Rufus F. Andrews, Peter Trainor, Ex-Alderman Tuomey, Isaiah Rynders, Judge Daly and others were coming and going continually, and finally Mr. Trainor informed Mr. Andrews that he had "found a man who'd go bail for a million." The man, however, either would not go bail, or his bail was not accepted. About 5 o'clock Mr. Henry Hart, a wealthy pawnbroker of Chatham-street, and one of the principal owners of the Third-avenue railroad stock, arrived and offered himself as Mr. Connolly's bondsman. But now another difficulty occurred. Mr. Hart is of the Jewish faith; yesterday was his Sabbath, and it did not end until 6 P. M. Until that time had expired he could perform no secular act. This difficulty was overcome, however, by the exercise of a little patience, and finally Mr. Hart signed the bail bond. Shortly afterward the whole party left, and it was understood that the Sheriff would give Mr. Connolly until Monday to procure the other bondsmen.

The following are the papers in the case:

ORDER OF ARREST.

*Supreme Court.—People of the State of New-York vs. Richard B. Connolly.*—It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above-named plaintiffs, and against the above-named defendant for deceit and fraud, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 179 of the Code, and on motion of the plaintiff's attorney, to wit, the Attorney-General of the State of New-York, it is ordered that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York do, and the said Sheriff is hereby ordered and required forthwith to, arrest the defendant Richard B. Connolly above-named, and to hold him to bail in the sum of $1,000,000, and to return this order to Marshal B. Champlain, Attorney-General, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, Bureau of Municipal Correction, No. 59 Wall-street, City of New-York, the 7th day of December, 1871.—Dated Nov. 22, 1871. WM. L. LARNED,
Justice Supreme Court.

To Marshal B. Champlain, Attorney-General.

AFFIDAVIT ON WHICH MR. CONNOLLY WAS ARRESTED.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:* Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, attorney and counsellor-at-law, being duly sworn, says that the annexed papers are copies of the summons and complaint, and verification of the latter, in a certain action pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and of certain affidavits made for the purpose of obtaining a warrant of arrest in that action; that at and before the commencement of such action, and before any such affidavits were made, this deponent was retained and employed with others as an assistant of the Attorney-General of this State, in said action, and in obtaining judicial remedies for the wrongs in such complaint mentioned. This deponent further says that in the active performance of the duties of such retainer and employment he was conversant with and took part in the preparation of the originals of said summons, complaint, verification and affidavits, and that he knows that such original verification and affidavits were actually testified to in manner and form as appears in and by said copies. And this deponent further says that such originals were all presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Larned, of the said Supreme Court, on an application for the allowance of a warrant of arrest in the said action; that the said original summons, complaint and verification are in this deponent's possession, but are in the legal custody of the Attorney-General and are necessarily so retained for the purposes of said action; that the said affidavits are filed of record with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, as ex-officio Clerk of the said Supreme Court, and must necessarily so remain for the purposes of said action. This deponent further says that he has made much and diligent inquiry into and concerning the facts and circumstances stated in the said complaint and affidavits, and that he verily believes them to be in all respects true, except as to the last sentence in the letter of the Corporation Counsel, and the statement in that gentleman's affidavit concerning his associate counsel, which relate to matters of which this deponent has no knowledge whatever. This deponent further says that Richard B. Connolly, in the said complaint mentioned, was Controller of the City of New-York, and, as such, head of the Finance Department of said City at all times from and prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, until the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, when he resigned his said office; that the said Connolly is a healthy man of middle age, and apparently very active and vigorous in mind and body; that said Connolly writes an excellent hand, and has been engaged in and conversant with books and accounts, being by professional occupation a book-keeper, clerk or accountant; that during his said term of office the said Connolly has never been reputed to be in ill-health or otherwise incompetent to perform his duties. This deponent further says that from common and undisputed report, understanding and belief, he, this deponent, believes that the said Connolly has generally during his said Controllership attended the said Controller's Office at usual business times and given full attention to the transactions occurring therein, and had such knowledge as a Controller so giving attention to his duties would acquire and have. This deponent further says that the said Controller's Office has been kept in the new Court-house, in the said affidavits referred to, before and ever since the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and further, that there is every reason to believe, and that he does believe and is assured, that the said Connolly had continual opportunities during all that time to know and be advised of, and did know and was advised of, the work done thereon, and the furniture and supplies of every kind furnished for or to the same new Court-house. This deponent further says that shortly after the removal of vouchers mentioned in the affidavit of Artemus J. Cady the said Connolly practically withdrew from his said Controllership, by appointing Mr. Andrew H. Green as his Deputy, and announcing his readiness to resign whenever the appointing power would consent to accept his resignation, and confer the same office on said Green, which consent was not given until yesterday. This deponent further says that, by the circumstances contained in said affidavits and from matters of great notoriety in said City, and of apparently universal belief, though probably not susceptible of direct proof, the said Connolly was induced so to appoint said Green and tender his resignation by conscious guilt in the premises and the apprehension of discovery and punishment, and has remained in the State only because of hopes entertained by him that the honorable gentlemen engaged in detecting the frauds referred to in said affidavits, believe in his freedom from actual guilt, and will therefore endeavor to obtain from the authorities a favorable view of his case. This deponent is convinced by circumstances that the said Connolly would immediately abscond from the United States if he should learn or suspect, before his actual arrest, that any measures of a legal nature were being taken against him. This deponent further says, that the counsel and agents of the State concerned in instituting said action, believed that any proceeding against said Connolly before his actual resignation of said office would embarrass them in their efforts to obtain justice. And from the affidavits, facts and circumstances aforesaid, he is informed and firmly believes that the said Richard B. Connolly conspired with James Watson, deceased, William M. Tweed and others fraudulently, and by the unlawful means in the said complaints and affidavits mentioned and stated, to procure and cause to be divided between himself and his said coconspirators at least $3,500,000 of the moneys in said complaint mentioned, being the amount therein mentioned as having been deposited in bank to the credit of Elbert A. Woodward, no part of said moneys ever having bear justly or equitably due to any person or persons whomsoever. This deponent further says that a summons has been prepared on behalf of the people of the State of New-York as plaintiffs against the said Richard B. Connolly as defendant, and is to be forthwith delivered to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, as and for the commencement of an action for the purpose among other things of recovering the moneys aforesaid. WHEELER H. PECKHAM,

Sworn to this 21st day of November, 1871, before me, Edward Elmendorf, Jr., Notary Public New-York City.

### Action of Mr. Connolly.

Mr. Connolly, through his counsel, commenced preparing papers, with a view of moving to vacate the order of arrest. Such papers were prepared and sworn to, but as there was no Judge at Chambers on yesterday afternoon, the requisite order could not be obtained in Court. We also understand that Judge Brady could not be found at his house, application being there made for the order mentioned.

Mr. Connolly has not yet perfected his bail. One of his principal proposed bondsmen is absent from the City, and may not return before Monday.

### Connolly at the New-York Hotel.

At 1 o'clock this morning a Times reporter ascertained that Ex-Controller Connolly had engaged rooms for the night at the New-York Hotel, and was to remain there in the custody of an officer.

His counsel expected to be able to procure the requisite amount of bail on Monday morning. It was reported that threats had been made against the Sheriff for the course pursued by him toward Connolly.

### Talk Around the City Hall.

The arrest of Mr. Richard B. Connolly, yesterday, furnished ample food for conversation among the politicians and others who congregate in and around the City Hall and new Court-house. It was a topic superior to all others, and various were the comments made on it. Mr. Connolly's friends, of course, pitied him, while his enemies expressed, in energetic language, their pleasure at hearing that he was in trouble. By the employes of the Mayor's office the utmost satisfaction was expressed, the whole of the trouble that has overtaken the Ring, being, in their opinion, of course, due to Connolly. In the Finance Department nothing was said about the matter, and no information of any kind in regard to the arrest could be obtained. Several of the officials, however, denied the truth of the rumor that Mr. Connolly had intended to sail for Europe yesterday in the *Egypt*. His presence at the office, they said, was a sufficient refutation of that story, and some remarks of a not very complimentary nature were made on the Sheriff for keeping back the order of arrest, which was dated on Thursday last, and not served until Saturday. When it became generally known that the charges against Mr. Connolly were similar to those made against Mr. Tweed, and that nothing new had been discovered, the excitement subsided somewhat. Rumors were also current yesterday that Mayor Hall is to be arrested on Monday morning.

### Is the New Grand Jury Favorable to Hall?

The probability of the indictment of Mayor Hall by the present Grand Jury becomes doubtful when its foreman proclaims himself the personal friend of the alleged criminal, and professes an entire disbelief in his guilt. That Mr. Comstock made such an avowal can be shown by the evidence of a gentleman of standing and unimpeachable veracity, whose name, though now withheld, can be given should occasion require it. This gentleman, a short time ago, was riding in a Sixth-avenue horse-car, and when the conveyance reached the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street another gentleman got in the car and soon engaged the other in conversation. The subject discussed was City affairs, particular reference being made to Mayor Hall. The newcomer said that he was the foreman of the Grand Jury, and was then on his way to attend their second meeting, to be held that day. He said that he was a personal friend of Mayor Hall, and did not believe that he was guilty of what had been charged against him. He thought that if any culpability was made apparent it would be shown in the fact that the Mayor had been used by others. The gentleman said that evidence would be brought before the Jury that day, but he had not yet seen any proof that would make him believe in the guilt of Mayor Hall. The gentleman who narrated the incident to a Times reporter, said that he asked the name of his fellow-passenger in order to make sure that he was talking to the foreman of the Grand Jury, who was thus expressing a biassed opinion to a stranger, before he had examined thoroughly all the evidence in a case for his impartial decision.

Comstock was the name given, and as that gentleman lives in Fortieth-street, where the person described had got on the car, there was no doubt in the Times' informant's mind that he had been talking to the foreman of the Grand Jury.

## THE CITY VOTE.

### Official Canvass—The County, Senatorial, Assembly and Aldermanic Returns.

The Supervisors yesterday made an official declaration of the number of votes received by the several candidates at the recent election. The figures differ slightly in some cases from those already published. The following were announced yesterday:

Secretary of State—Willers, 83,326; Scribner, 54,137.
Supreme Court—Barrett, 89,127; Ledwith, 45,916.
Superior Court—Curtis, 80,424; Jones, 56,885.
Common Pleas—Daly, (unopposed,) 134,542.
Marine Court—Spaulding, 78,887; Alker, 57,621.
Register—Sigel, 82,565; Shandley, 54,448.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Fourth—Tweed, 18,706; Rossa, 6,927; Miller, 2,485; Bangs, 258.
Fifth—Benedict, 15,212; Norton, 10,370.
Sixth—Weirmann, 10,226; Woltman, 7,801; Nachtman, 4,029; Sterry, 786; Meyer, 409.
Seventh—O'Brien, 20,292; Bradley, 6,956; Pullman, 2,021.
Eighth—Tieman, 17,270; Genet, 12,607.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

First—Healy, 2,957; Muller, 2,555; Harding, 624.
Second—Dunphy, 5,057; Leaske, 739; Rice, 423.
Third—Hayes, 4,048; Willoughby, 1,486.
Fourth—Blair, 4,050; McMahon, 2,203; Hecker, 359.
Fifth—Page, 2,778; Johnson, 2,447; Winterbottom, 1,453; Olmstead, 296.
Sixth—Campbell, 2,460; Wood, 1,415; Rapp, 849.
Seventh—Twombly, 4,189; Riley, 1,009, Blunt, 176.
Eighth—Geib, 4,936; Nolan, 2,293; Gugel, 497.
Ninth—Pell, 4,834; Bergen, 1,752; Sheer, 461.
Tenth—Haight, 1,810; Rollwagen, 1,573; Fleecke, 1,541; Erzer, 518; Wallace, 309.
Eleventh—Hawkins, 4,541; Pittman, 1,433; Spaulding, 1,000.
Twelfth—Cooke, 2,967; Crampton, 1,090; Beck, 974; Fagan, 499.
Thirteenth—Mackay, 3,449; Flanagan, 2,117; Debling, 533.
Fourteenth—Foley, 2,084; Kelly, 1,499; Theiss, 475.
Fifteenth—Frear, 2,818; Killian, 2,791; Harris, 1,044; Logan, 774.
Sixteenth—Haughton, 4,865; Irving, 2,189; Funk, 461.
Seventeenth—Flammer, 4,375; Buck, 2,268; Murray, 1,756; Tompkins, 82.
Eighteenth—Tilden, 5,496; Goode, 1,113; Lyon, 349.
Nineteenth—Fields, 2,251; Seymour, 1,441; Knapp, 37.
Twentieth—Moulton, 4,189; Hitchman, 2,832; Dowdney, 1,461; Culver, 48.
Twenty-first—Whitbeck, 4,951; Hale, 3,798; Purdy, 135.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE ASSEMBLYMEN.

Districts.
1. James Healy, Reform Democrat.
2. James Dunphy, Tammany.
3. James Hayes, Tammany.
4. John J. Blair, Tammany.
5. David S. Paige, Reform Democrat.
6. Timothy J. Campbell, Tammany.
7. Horatio N. Twombly, Regular Republican.
8. Conrad Geib, Regular Republican.
9. Stephen Pell, Regular Republican.
10. Henry H. Haight, Regular Republican.
11. Rush C. Hawkins, Regular Republican.
12. William W. Cook, Tammany.
13. George H. Mackay, Regular Republican.
14. John A. Foley, Reform Democrat.
15. Alexander Frear, Tammany.
16. Nicholas Haughton, Reform Democrat.
17. Charles A. Flammer, Regular Republican.
18. Samuel G. Tilden, Reform Democrat.
19. Thomas C. Fields, Tammany.
20. Severn D. Moulton, Regular Republican.
21. William A. Whitbeck, Regular Republican.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

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|---|---|
| 1. Peter Gilsey | 82,653 |
| 2. James Fitzgerald | 81,244 |
| 3. Solomon Mehrbach | 80,721 |
| 4. Alexander Wilder | 80,394 |
| 5. William Rudde | 79,748 |
| 6. John Falconer | 79,563 |
| 7. Jenkins Van Schaick | 79,426 |
| 8. S. B. H. Vance | 79,014 |
| 9. Alexander Martin | 77,928 |
| 10. James McLaren | 56,246 |
| 11. John Cochrane | 55,556 |
| 12. Thomas Coman | 55,237 |
| 13 Daniel D. Conover | 54,314 |
| 14. William Joyce | 53,373 |
| 15. George W. Plunkitt | 53,370 |

There are only two Tammanyites in the above list, Coman and Plunkitt, who, by some process yet to be explained, managed to count themselves in. The first nine names on the list were nominated by the Committee of Seventy, and numbers 10, 11, 13 and 14 by Republican associations. Protests were handed in on behalf of Mr. Dilger and Mr. Carroll, both of whom claim to be elected.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of the unsuccessful candidates for the office of Alderman, with the number of votes received in each case:

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| *Edward Welch | 53,319 | *Bernard O'Neill | 53,268 |
| *W. H. Charlock | 53,263 | *Bryan Reilly | 53,260 |
| *L. J. Jerome | 53,211 | *G. H. Mitchell | 53,153 |
| *James G. Dimond | 53,145 | J. Dilger | 52,972 |
| Michael Carroll | 52,968 | *Edward Cuddy | 52,873 |
| *Samuel Kock | 51,957 | *Jas. McKiever | 51,926 |
| *E. B. Hart | 50,211 | *E. Schlichting | 50,028 |
| *James Irving | 49,777 | O. Zollekoffer | 30,523 |
| Geo. W. Varian | 30,098 | John Foley | 29,656 |
| George Burghard | 29,178 | G. W. Faber | 29,038 |
| J. C. Jackson | 29,083 | —— Croker | 2,635 |
| Havemeyer | 1,568 | E. Kelly | 1,541 |
| Bernheimer | 1,477 | Casper | 1,343 |
| Wheeler | 1,314 | Schultz | 1,255 |
| Dempsey | 392 | Blauvelt | 357 |
| J. Kelly | 263 | Tennie C. Claflin | 1 |

The names thus marked * are the present Tammany Aldermen.

ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC RETURNS.

The following are the official returns for Assistant Aldermen in the various Assistant Aldermanic Districts:

First District—Foley, 2,177; Morris, 689; Le Compte, 675.
Second District—Stacom, 4,373; Lanigan, 712; Stack, 704.
Third District—O'Brien, 2,667; Mulligan, 2,021; Meakeo, 720.
Fourth District—Galvin, 4,148; Ward, 701; Carpenter, 20.
Fifth District—Robinson, 3,371; Wisser, 3,240; McGinn, 15.
Sixth District—Healey, 2,152; Knight, 1,222; Lee, 22.
Seventh District—Hart, 3,218; Hampson, 1,250; Fenbal, 196; Redfield, 175.
Eighth District—Krans, 4,583; O'Dell, 2,093.
Ninth District—Coddington, Independent, 2,739; Benzione, 1,934; Piper, 1,404; Lynch, 730.
Tenth District—Stack, 3,085; Beffur, 985; Hoffman, 395.
Eleventh District—Pinckney, 3,894; Mulligan, 1,281.
Twelfth District—Costello, 2,144; Hahn, 1,999; Jackman, 959.
Thirteenth District—Wade, 3,322; Gregory, 1,263; Campbell, 1,122; Funk, 269.
Fourteenth District—Connor, 1,921; Reilly, 1,342.
Fifteenth District—Littlefield, 2,178; Simpson, 1,832; Fox, 1,339; Pascal, 564; Adams, 145; Kennedy, 110.
Sixteenth District—Geis, 4,659; Cunningham, 2,249.
Seventeenth District—Simonson, 3,434; Futner, 2,742; Wayne, 1,684; Crowe, 319; Delaney, 60.
Eighteenth District—Cumisky, 3,948; Billings, 1,318; Gany, 854; Cooper, 566.
Nineteenth District—McDonnell, 2,208; Fuller, 734; Danvers, 602.
Twentieth District—Schwartz, 3,680; Duffy, 2,186; Lyons, 1,671; Murray, 422.
Twenty-first District—Hall, 3,104; Shelly, 1,694; Roberts, 1,098; McNamara, 675; McCauley, 1,013; McCarthy, 1.

In eight districts Tammany Assistant Aldermen have been elected, namely: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth. In the other thirteen districts the Reform candidate succeeded.

### Disastrous Fires Last Night—A Feed-Store Burned and a Brig Partially Destroyed.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night a fire broke out on board of the brig *D. R. Stockwell*, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, and owned by Thurston & Crosby, and commanded by Capt. Jacob Harding. The fire originated between decks, and was caused by the breaking of a lamp by a stevedore. Damage to the vessel, $10,000—fully insured; damage to cargo, $5,000. There were 1,000 barrels of kerosene-oil stored in the brig, which the fire did not reach.

While the above fire was still burning, there was another alarm rang, and in a short time flames and smoke burst forth from the building No. 86 West-street, corner of Albany-street. The building, which was a five-story brick, was owned and partly occupied by Chas. Spear, dealer in grain, &c. The fire originated on the third floor, upon which was stored 5,000 bags of grain, and spread with frightful rapidity through the building. Although the firemen were promptly on the ground, they could not stay the progress of the flames, and a second and third alarm was rang. Mr. Spear occupied all the building, with the exception of the second floor, and estimates his loss on building at $15,000; insured for $7,500. Loss on stock, $10,000; insured for $4,000 in the Star, Resolute, Mercantile and several other City companies. The second floor was occupied by H. B. Cromwell, agent of the American Steamship Company; loss, $1,500; fully insured. The fire extended to No. 85, which was damaged about $500; insured for $7,500. The first floor was occupied by J. L. Siebien, ship chandler, whose stock was damaged to the amount of $300; insured. The upper floor was occupied by Camp, Day & Co., dealers in canned fruits; damage about $400; fully insured. It is not known what caused the fire, as Mr. Spear states that there was not any fire on that floor.

## OUR IMPERIAL GUEST.

### The Grand Duke Visits the Federal Military Fortifications.

### Matinee Ball at Governor's Island—Description of the Affair—A Day of Festivities—Future Movements.

Grand Duke Alexis and his suite were the guests of Gen. McDowell and the Army officers of this harbor yesterday. In the morning, which was very cold though bright, the *Antelope* lay at the pier foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, gaily bedecked with Russian and American colors, and furnished with everything necessary to a cheerful trip around the Harbor. The band of the First United States Artillery was on board, and Gen. McDowell with his aides were busily engaged receiving guests from 8 o'clock. Carriage after carriage drove up filled with ladies and gentlemen until after 9 o'clock, so that there was a very large attendance of persons. Among these were Gens. McDowell, Chauncey, McKeever, Barnard, Cullum, Tower, Brown, Brennan, Cuyler, Shaler, Gilmore, Wallen, Cols. Bumford Hamilton, Langdon and others, Rear-Admiral Godon, Vice-President Rowan, besides the officers on their staffs, and Junior officers from West Point. The citizens were numerous, among them were Messrs. Bergh, Stoughton, Clews, Murphy, Aspinwall, with other members of the Citizen's Reception Committe; Senator Cregan, of New-Hampshire, and a host of ladies and young gentlemen. All being on board who having invitations intended to come, the boat was delayed by the absence of the Prince. This was not for long, however, as at 9½ o'clock two close carriages drove up, from which alighted the Grand Duke, Minister Catacazy and suit. The band greeted them with the Russian national hymn, and in a few minute the boat's moorings were loosened, and she was heading up the river at a good rate of speed for Hallett's Point. On the way up the ladies and gentlemen guests were introduced to the Grand Duke, who was attired as a naval lieutenant. The trip to the Point did not take a great while, and the boat reached the landing there at a little after 10 o'clock. On the pier were assembled many persons, who wanted to see a "real" Prince," and they were kept in order by a cordon of sentries posted from the dock to the Hell Gate blasting works. Everybody went ashore, headed by Gen. McDowell and his distinguished guest, to whom the engineers and other troops at the station gave a military welcome. When the great caisson and the scene of the wonderful mining operations was reached, the Prince descended the steep ladders to the shaft, and went into the chambers under the bed of the river to inspect the works and miners there busy. As a matter of course, most of the ladies followed him, and paid for their etiquette by getting wet feet and feeling "so horribly damp." The miners in their oil coats, with tallow candles in their "sou'westers," were no small objects of curiosity to the fair attendants, in whose ears, too, the incessant roaring of the waters overhead was, to say the least, alarming. Alexis was very much pleased with what he saw, and lingered a good while to witness the operations. He returned at last by the ladder with his lady fellow-*voyageurs* to *terra firma*, and watched the schooners and craft go through "the gate" with a spanking breeze. While thus employed, the engineers "made a series of blasts" beneath his feet, which had a peculiar effect, something like small earthquakes. Finally the whole party returned to the *Antelope*, and were borne up the Sound. When they steamed "through the gate," going and coming, the Prince stood on deck, enveloped in his great-coat and smoking a cigarette, seemed to enjoy his excursion very much. He chatted with all vivaciously, and moved around the steam-boat at pleasure, sometimes alone, and never followed by any one in such a manner as to harass him. In this way he was enabled to take a good look at the island institutions and the various buildings studding the banks of the river on either hand, as the *Antelope* steamed along toward Governor's Island. Just as the boat was passing Diamond Reef, a blast occurred there, throwing a column of water high into the air, and jarring the boat as though she had "grazed a reef." Gen. Newton explained this to Admiral Poisset and the Prince, who both seemed to be deeply interested in the work. The forts saluted the steamer as she went by Governor's Island, and as she neared Bedloe's Island the American flag was dipped on the staff and another salvo of artillery discharged. Thence down the bay to Fort Wadsworth was a pleasant trip. At the lower pier, near the water battery, the Duke was landed, with his staff and several ladies, who clambered over the schooner lying between the *Antelope* and the shore, and climbed the steps of the earth-works. The Prince, received by Gen. Gilmore, was driven in a carriage through the muddy roads to the fort on the hill, where he was received with military honors. He returned soon again to the lower battery to see the new apparatus for managing large guns, invented by Major King, of the engineers. Aboard the *Antelope* again, the whole party started for Fort Hamilton. The *Henry Smith* had gone over to the dock ahead, and the larger steamer, conveying the Duke, attempted to follow. She got within a cable's length of the shore and stuck. She was "aground," and seemingly so fast as to promise a lively time for the persons on board. After a great deal of puffing and blowing she was got off, and the Duke was prevented from landing. Still he could see the artillerists at their guns, and felt the shake of the fifteen and twenty inch monsters bellowing a welcome to him. Up the river toward Governor's Island the vessel came, and the party partook of the luncheon prepared for them.

When the *Antelope* touched the military store dock, the troops on guard turned out and received the Prince as he landed. Everybody followed him, and the party wended its way through the groves to a splendidly constructed marquee of American flags, decorated inside with Russian banners and American regimental colors. The flooring had been polished for dancing, and seats covered with bunting padded ran all around the room. There were bright brass guns standing on their muzzles as stanchions and elegant withdrawing-rooms in the rear of the marquee. Indeed, to use the words of nearly every lady who entered, it was the most "novel and exquisite of ball-rooms." The band of the garrison occupied one recess and that of the First Artillery another. The Prince walked through from the front to the withdrawing room in the rear followed by the officers and ladies, while the bands played the Russian anthem. In a few moments Alexis and Gen. McDowell, having laid aside their overcoats and hats, returned in full uniforms. Ladies and gentlemen followed, and the Prince offering his arm to Miss McDowell, descended from the promenade to the floor, couples were close on his heels and the matinee ball was opened by His Imperial Highness and the lady mentioned in a group. They had not made the tour of the room, however, when the Prince gave up because of the slippery condition of the floor, it is believed. At any rate he did not dance until the next change. Then he led Collector Murphy's daughter out and waltzed with her for a few moments. Again he changed, giving Miss Shaler and Miss Morse each his partnership in the waltz. In the cotillion and quadrille which followed the Grand Duke's partner was Miss Bessie Reed; his *vis-à-vis* Gen. McDowell and Miss Tompkins; on his left Gen. Aspinwall and Miss McDowell, and on his right the Flag-Officer of the Russian Fleet and Miss Morse. Here it was observed that the Prince was not familiar with the American style of dancing, which he afterwards stated, and he had quite a pleasant time in making and rectifying blunders. For the remainder of the afternoon he danced with each of the former ladies once or twice, and then devoted himself to the beautiful Miss Sullivant, Gen. McDowell's niece. When introduced to a lady he invariably danced once around the room with her, and then bowed coolly and left her for Miss Sullivant's side. He sat by her always, and she pinned the American ribbon favors in his buttonhole. They enjoyed an agreeable *tete-à-tete* for a couple of hours, broken only by the occasional invitations to dance with some young lady. It was very evident that His Imperial Highness enjoyed the entertainment, and he frequently remarked to gentlemen, Mr. Murphy and others, "that he had not seen so many beautiful women together anywhere before." At 5 o'clock the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the ball was at an end. The Duke and all his friends returned to the new pier on the East River, where carriages were in waiting. Capt. Ullmann, with a large force of Police, was on hand to manage the crowd, who gave a hearty clapping of hands to welcome the Duke as he passed to his carriage. At 7 o'clock, by special invitation of Alexis, Gen. McDowell, Mr. Aspinwall and others dined privately with him at the Clarendon.

This morning the Duke will attend services at the Greek Church in Second-avenue. The services will commence at 10 A. M. and continue an hour and a half. A solemn liturgy will be intoned. There will be no unusual decoration, and no one besides the Imperial party and the regular attendants and members of the church will be admitted. Father Bjerring will be assisted by two other Russian priests. Mr. Bjerring's residence was literally besieged throughout the day yesterday by ladies anxious to obtain permission to attend the chapel services. They were courteously received by the reverend gentleman and his amiable lady, and were politely informed that the chapel was so small that it was impossible to comply with their requests, but that next Sunday he should be most happy to see them. In answer to his polite refusal the general exclamation received from the fair ones was, "Oh! we want to come to-morrow, so that we may at least catch a glimpse of the Grand Duke."

### The Philadelphia Reception of the Grand Duke.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—A committee of citizens appointed today, and headed by the Mayor, will leave for New-York to-night, and will have an interview with the Grand Duke Alexis at noon to-morrow and invite him to come to this city.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Filing of the New Collector's Bond—Facts Concerning the Emma Mine.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Commissioner Davenport arrived here this morning with Collector Arthur's bond, which was promptly approved and placed on file. His bondsmen are Chas. L. Tiffany, Edwin D. Morgan, Levi P. Morton and James W. Booth. They justify in the sum of $100,000 each. Commissioner Davenport returned with the bond at noon. An incident connected with this matter is interesting and suggestive. Somebody, with a motive which may be readily inferred, had suggested to the Commissioner of Customs that if he would scrutinize this bond closely, he would discover the names of certain Democrats; not being thoroughly familiar with the politics of New-York, he asked the aid of Mr. Davenport in detecting the black crows, but up to the time Davenport left, the task had not been accomplished.

GEN. SCHENCK'S MINE.

One hypothesis on which certain papers demand the recall of Minister Schenck for his connection with the Emma Mine speculation is, that the company which advertise the stock, and of which Gen. Schenck is announced to be a director, is a bogus and swindling concern. Inquiries at the General Land Office here, and of persons having information, result in establishing the fact that the mine is one of great value and the enterprise is undoubtedly legitimate. The Emma Mine, as it is called, is in the Cotton-wood Cañon, about twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City. This cañon is famous for the number of its valuable mines of lead and silver. Nearly all the ore obtained in the cañon is argentiferous galena, some of it being valuable only for lead, and some being exceedingly rich in silver. The ore is found in what are called pockets, and not in lodes, or fissures. The Emma Mine has been worked for several years, and to all appearance is inexhaustible as it is rich. The discoverer opened one shaft and worked it till apparently all the ore had been taken out, but another miner having confidence in some evidences of additional ore which he found by careful examination, bought the claim, and soon after came upon the deposit, which is now being worked, and which is unexceptionably valuable. It may "peter out," as the miners say, but there is the same risk in some degree to be run with all the mines. The patent was issued at the Land Office in the latter part of August last; the claim had been pending for some time previous. In response to the legal notices of application for a pet patent, an adverse claim was filed, and in accordance with law, the case was ordered into Court for a judicial decision of the rights of the different claimants, but before the case came to trial the adverse claim was withdrawn, and the patent was issued. Senators Nye and Stewart had been interested on opposite sides of the dispute. Nye favored the first claimants and Stewart the opposite side, and Judge Poland, of Vermont, was attorney for the claimants. He and Mr. Stewart came here together when the adverse claim was withdrawn, and immediately upon the issue of the patent, Stewart left for Europe. It is understood he had delayed his visit attending to the case, and it is inferred that he went abroad in the interest of the company. The patent was not issued to the company which now holds it, but to the individual locators, of which there were eleven. Two hundred feet to each locator and 200 more, for the right of discovery, made 2,400 linear feet for which the patent was issued. The names of the locators are in the patent, but Gen. Schenck's name does not appear upon the record, and it is understood that the company bought of the original patentees, possibly the arrangement having been made prior to the obtaining of the patent. Had the Company taken the patent, a list of its stockholders and officers would be on file here. There is talk of building a railroad from Salt Lake City to the cañon for the use of all the mines. The whole region is now covered with snow four or five feet deep.

### Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

D. R. Risley has been appointed as Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte, Whetstone Agency; H. R. Johnson, as Internal Revenue Gauger for the Thirtieth Ohio District; Wm. A. Whitzon, as Assistant Assessor for the Seventh Indiana District, and Frederick S. Turkey, as Assistant Assessor for the First Virginia District.

TREASURY REPORTS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $786,600.

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fractional currency | $565,795 |
| Notes | 1,071,607 |
| The Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation | 368,288,200 |
| And for public deposits | 15,279,000 |
| National bank notes in circulation at this date | 325,605,600 |
| Internal revenue receipts today | 296,289 |
| For the month | 8,420,787 |
| Total for the fiscal year to date | 55,006,777 |
| Balance in the Treasury at the close of business today: | |
| Coin | 92,756,575 |
| Currency | 7,055,507 |
| Gold certificates | 20,354,900 |

### The Migration Bureau and the Bowling-Green Bank.

A reporter of the Times called on Mr. Calvin Pepper, yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining what transactions had taken place between Mr. Greeley's Bureau of Migration and the suspended Bowling-green Savings Bank. He found Mr. Pepper, who seemed to be one of the controlling members of the Bureau, located at No. 7 Broadway, in what is termed the office of the Bureau. From him the reporter learned that Mr. Greeley's Bureau had commenced negotiations with the Bowling-green Bank to receive on deposit the money of the poor people, to whom the Bureau addressed itself, and that it was on the very verge of opening an account when he was suddenly warned by Mr. Selmes, the Secretary of the Bank, on the day of the Guardian Savings Bank failure, that he had better not place any funds in the Bowling-green Bank, as he (Mr. Selmes) expected a run on it on account of the Guardian's suspension. But for this timely generosity on the part of Selmes it is certain that the Bureau would have placed the poor people's money in the bank, and that it would have been swallowed up in the general collapse which befell the bank.

Justice Hogan, Ex-Judge White and Messrs. Connor and Phillips, and other members of the Committee appointed by the depositors of the Bowling-green Bank to inquire into its condition, met yesterday, with the receiver, but found that the latter's investigation had not reached the points at which full information could be furnished. Mr. Phillips seemed confident that the bank would be able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, but this confidence did not seem to be shown by other depositors.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25—7 P. M.—The low pressure which prevailed in Southern Canada, Friday evening, has moved northward, and an area of high barometer has advanced from the Ohio Valley eastward to the middle Atlantic coast, with rising barometer and partially cloudy and clear weather this afternoon from North Carolina to Ohio and Maine. The temperature has risen at the North-western stations, and the barometer has fallen very generally during the day from Missouri to Lake Erie, and northward and westward. The low barometer, with rain, which prevailed Friday afternoon in Idaho and Oregon, has apparently now reached Dakota in its eastward course. Increasing southerly winds prevail from Texas to the upper lakes. Northerly winds have veered to East on the south Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise until Sunday morning in New-England, with pleasant weather and falling temperature, but falling barometer and increasing cloudiness prevail from New-York to the Southern States, and westward; an area of low barometer develops west of Wisconsin, advancing to the east south-east with rain or possibly snow to-night, and extending by Sunday noon to Lake Huron and Arkansas; increasing but not dangerous south-easterly winds to-night on the upper lakes.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

The following facts are collected from dispatches received at the Signal Office today: Snow fell at Duluth and St. Paul, Minn., this morning, with a temperature of twenty-two degrees above zero; a storm of sleet prevailed at Virginia City, Montana Territory, with a temperature of six degrees above zero. This evening the weather was clearing, with a temperature three degrees below zero. Light snow fell this evening at Corinne, Utah. At the summit of Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, this morning, snow fell with a temperature of sixteen degrees above zero, with wind west, and blowing ninety-nine miles an hour. This evening the weather was cloudy, with wind still from the west, blowing 100 miles an hour, and thermometer nine degrees above zero.

### Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| BAROMETER. | Inches. |
| Mean | 29.994 |
| Maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 19 | 30.390 |
| Minimum at 4 A. M. Nov. 22 | 29.506 |
| Range | .884 |
| THERMOMETER. | Degrees. |
| Mean | 40.1 |
| Maximum at 9 P. M. Nov. 20 | 53.0 |
| Minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 23 | 30.0 |
| Range | 23.0 |
| REMARKS. | Inches. |
| Nov. 20—Rain from 4 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.: amount of water | .44 |
| Nov. 22—Rain from 0 h. 30 m. A. M. to 8:30 A. M.: amount of water | .16 |
| Nov. 24—Rain from 0 h. 30 m. P. M. to 9:20 P. M.: amount of water | .46 |
| Total amount of water for week | 1.06 |
| | Miles. |
| Distance traveled by the wind during the week | 1,213 |

### Completed Returns of the State Election.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The *Journal* has the official figures of the late State election, which shows that Scribner received 387,107 votes, and Willers 368,214.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mr. Ashbury's yacht *Livonia* arrived at Cowes, England, Friday.

Two negroes were admitted Friday to practice in the Kentucky Courts.

The ship *Punjab*, from Ardrossan for New-York, has put into Cardiff, England, leaking.

Mr. Jessel, the Liberal candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Dover, England.

The cotton-mill of Holt & Maguire, at Manayunk, Penn., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $10,000.

A dispatch from Paris asserts that the appointment of Jules Ferry as Minister to Washington is sure to be made.

John Russell, formerly Superintendent of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, died at Portland, Me., Friday night.

Gen. Gorloff will simply act as Charge d'Affairs of Russia until the successor of Mr. Catacazy shall be appointed; the functions of the latter having ceased.

It is ascertained from an official source that there is no truth in the statement that Minister Schenck will be recalled and that Secretary Fish will succeed him at London.

Arrangements are nearly complete for rebuilding the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis on the old site, only $21,000 remaining to be raised. It will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

An accident happened in England to the Scotch express-train on the North-western Railway, Friday night. The cars were badly wrecked and seventeen persons were seriously injured, but no deaths are reported.

Gov. Warmoth has called an extra session of the Louisiana Senate to meet on Dec. 6, and continue ten days, for the purpose of electing a President of the Senate, who will be *ex officio* Lieutenant-Governor.

On the morning of the 17th inst., an entire block in Kit Carson, Cal., in which were located the Perry House, Post-office, stores, offices, &c., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about $100,000. The property was not insured.

It is stated that the forged paper which came to light on State-street, Boston, Friday, has been taken up. The amount is $31,000. J. A. Hanson, the alleged forger, is a son-in-law of John G. Clarke, whose indorsement is forged.

Capt. D. R. Minor, chief engineer of the James River Improvements, died suddenly Friday night. Capt. Minor was formerly Lieutenant-Commander in the United States navy, and also a distinguished officer in the Confederate navy.

A steamer, (name not given,) crowded with pilgrims from Algiers en route to Mecca via the Suez Canal, was run into, Thursday, and sunk, off the coast of Egypt. Seventy-five of her passengers were drowned. No European travelers were lost, so far as ascertained.

Six Algerines who had been captured by the French during the late rebellion in Algiers, and sent to Cayenne, arrived at Philadelphia recently by a vessel from Demerara. They escaped to Demerara on a raft. Yesterday they had an interview with Mayor Fox, who promised them they should not be sent back.

A colliery explosion occurred Friday near Bromwich, England, while the men were at work. Eight miners are known to have been killed. A similar accident is reported in a coal mine near Haversford, by which twenty men were injured, but, as far as has been ascertained, no one was killed outright.

Hon. Francis S. Mayer has been elected Chairman of the Citizens' Reform Committee, at Troy, to investigate the frauds in the late elections, and to procure the indictment of the guilty parties; also, to recommend a plan of legislation to secure the purity of the ballot-box and the inauguration of a non-partizan policy.

The Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts have paid several of the claims for personal damages arising from the Revere disaster. S. E. Mudge, of Salem, who was seriously injured, has received $12,000; the executors of Mrs. Shaw $4,000, and the young man who was cut by broken glass $150.

The official bulletins of the physician attending the Prince of Wales state that the symptoms in the case of His Royal Highness assumed a more favorable appearance Friday. There was a slight abatement in the fever, and the patient was easier. But after dark the fever increased, and the Prince passed a restless and uncomfortable night.

The sudden and severe coldness of the weather causes great distress among the unprovided poor in London. The Police returns show that within the city limits seventeen deaths have resulted immediately from the extreme cold since ice first appeared. Measures are being taken to provide fuel and clothing for the suffering.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### President Thiers Arranging for New Military Establishments.

### Communist Appeals for Pardon Rejected by the French Government.

### Arbitration in the Washington Treaty by the Emperor of Germany.

### Official Recognition of Italian Unity by America.

### The Belgian Government Preparing for Another Outbreak.

### Particulars Concerning the Late Indian Massacre in California.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Movements of President Thiers—Emperor of Germany as an Arbitrator—The Riot at Brussels Quelled.

Paris, Nov. 25.—President Thiers and Gen. Cissey made a trip to Rouen today, and visited the site of the proposed military establishments. The citizens extended a warm reception to the distinguished visitors, who left to-night on their return to Versailles.

The publication of the *Rappel* (newspaper) has been suspended by orders from the Department of the Interior. The Commission of Pardons has rejected the appeals of Ferre, Rossel and other leading Communists.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The Emperor of Germany has consented to act as arbitrator between the United States of America and England upon the question of the disputed line between the former country and Vancouver's Island, on the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. Hon. George Bancroft, the United States Minister to Germany, will be invited to present to His Majesty, on the 10th of December, the memorandum in the matter from the State Department at Washington. The argument of the English Government in support of their claim is expected to be presented to the Emperor shortly. Orders have been sent to the Navy-yard at Kiel to fit out three men-of-war for Brazil. It is understood that the purpose of the expedition is to demand satisfaction for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets in a fight, in the streets of Rio Janeiro.

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The newly-appointed members of the Cisleithan Cabinet took their oaths of office today. The Reichsrath is convoked for the 21st of December.

Rome, Nov. 25.—Hon. George P. Marsh, Minister of the United States, has arrived and established the American Legation in this city.

Brussels, Nov. 25.—The rioting here has been suppressed, and apparent quiet prevails. But great excitement exists, and a fresh outbreak is possible at any moment. Fresh troops arrived in the city today. The authorities are firm, and are taking efficient steps to quell further attempts at violence and disorder.

## INDIAN MATTERS.

### Detailed Account of the Wyckenburg Stage Massacre—Peaceable Disposition of the Creek Indians.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Dispatches from Arizona state that a hundred Government cattle were run off by Apache Indians in the Valle de Chino, near Prescott. The troops and citizens who were pursuing the Apaches who murdered the Wyckenburg stage passengers trailed them directly to the Dale Creek Reservation. The fact that a large part of the Apaches residing there were absent at the time of the massacre was proven by the officer on the reservation. A dispatch says that among the passengers was one registered as Alfred W. Loring, of Wheeler's Expedition. Loring was the only passenger who was not wounded at the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed, completely surrounding the stage. The three passengers outside and the driver were killed at the first volley. The Indians then rushed for the stage. Loring and Hamil lost their presence of mind, and jumped from the stage at the side where the Indians were. Messrs. Shepherd and Kruger, both wounded, jumped from the other side and escaped. In an instant Loring was surrounded by savages. After being wounded, he tried to escape, when the Indians fired two shots, which passed through his breast. Loring fell, and was dispatched by a lance. Parties knowing him here say there is no doubt of his identity. The people of Prescott raised volunteers with the determination of killing every Apache in the reservation, but finally consented to leave the matter with Gen. Crook.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a letter from F. S. Lyon, Agent for the Creek Indians, dated at Okmulgee, Nov. 18, giving information of peace and quietude among the Creeks, and stating that the Council has again convened with large accessories of new members from the former turbulent faction, nearly all of whom now seem well satisfied, and there is a prospect of an abiding peace.

### Outrages by Comanches in Texas—A Train Attacked.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch to the *News* from San Antonio, dated the 24th inst., says: Capt. Trainer has arrived from the frontier, and reports that on Wednesday morning the Comanches captured 118 mules from the train of Messrs. Adams, Wick & Co., at Kickapoo Springs, thirty miles south of Fort Concho.

## FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

### Arrival of the Bremen Steam-Ship Donau.

The steam-ship *Donau*, which left Bremen on Nov. 12, and Southampton on Nov. 14, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that previously received by mail-bearing steam-ships.

### The Marriage of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Nov. 12 gives particulars of the marriage of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The ceremony was performed in Brussels, at the French Legation, on Nov. 11, and was only the consecration of a union solemnized many years ago, in presence of an official of the small district of Lacuisine, in Belgian Luxemburg, and binding Mlle. Rifflin to Prince Bonaparte. Mlle. Rifflin had long been known as Princess Bonaparte. The marriage, which resulted in the birth of two children, was disapproved of by the Emperor, who withheld his consent. The Empire having fallen, Prince Bonaparte, in the opinion of the *Indépendance Belge*, thought it necessary in order to "régulariser" his position and secure the future rights of his children, to have a new ceremony. A new contract was prepared by which the children were declared legitimate. The proceeding offered no incident of note.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## FROM THE LAST TOURNAMENT.

A NEW POEM BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

*Isolt.*

Down in a casement sat,
A low sea-sunset glorying round her hair,
And glossy-throated grace, Isolt the Queen.
And when she heard the feet of Tristram grind
The spiring stone that scaled about her tower,
Flush'd, started, met him at the doors, and there
Belted his body with her white embrace.

*The King's Jester.*

That night came Arthur home, and while he climb'd,
All in a death-dumb, autumn-dripping gloom,
The stairway to the hall, and look'd and saw
The great Queen's bower was dark,—about his feet
A voice long sobbing till he question'd it,
"What art thou?" and the voice about his feet
Sent up an answer, sobbing, "I am thy fool,
And I shall never make thee smile again."

*Tristram's Dream.*

He seemed to pace the strand of Brittany
Between Isolt of Britain and his bride,
And showed them both the ruby-chain, and both
Began to struggle for it, till his Queen
Graspt it so hard, that all her hand was red.
Then cried the Breton, "Look, her hand is red!
These be no rubies, this is frozen blood,
And melts within her hand—her hand is hot
With ill desires, but this I gave thee, look,
Is all as cool and white as any flower."
Follow'd a rush of eagles' wings, and then
A whimpering of the spirit of the child,
Because the twain had spoil'd her carcanet.

*The Massacre.*

Thus he fell
Head-heavy, while the knights, who watched him, roar'd
And shouted and leapt down upon the fall'n;
There trampled out his face from being known,
And sank his head in mire, and slimed themselves,
Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and swording right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces hurl'd
The tables over and the wines, and slew
Till all the rafters rang with woman-yells,
And all the pavement stream'd with massacre;
Then, yell with yell echoing, they fired the tower,
Which half that Autumn night, like the live North,
Red-pulsing up thro' Alioth and Alcor,
Made all above it, and a hundred meres
About it, as the water Moab saw
Come round by the East, and out beyond them flush'd
The long low dune, and lazy-plunging sea.

*Isolt to Tristram.*

And, saddening on the sudden, spake Isolt,
"I had forgotten all in my strong joy
To see thee—yearnings?—ay! for, hour by hour,
Here in the never-ended afternoon,
O, sweeter than all memories of thee,
Deeper than any yearnings after thee
Seem'd those far-rolling, westward-smiling seas,
Watched from this tower. Isolt of Britain dash'd
Before Isolt of Brittany on the strand,
Would that have chill'd her bride-kiss? Wedded her?
Fought in her father's wars? Wast wounded there?
The King was all fulfill'd with gratefulness,
And she, my namesake of the hands, that heal'd
Thy hurt and heart with unguent and caress—
Well—can I wish her any huger wrong
Than having known thee?—her, too, hast thou left
To pine and waste in those sweet memories?
O were I not my Mark's, by whom all men
Are noble, I should hate thee more than love."

## ZUAN THE GONDOLIER.

On a black and stormy night of October an old man lay dying in his own house, in a little court in the City of Venice. It was a peculiar court—not one of the little "campi" or "campielli" which are so common to the Sea City, and which answer to what in other Italian cities are called "piazze" or "piazzette"—the squares and courts of our own towns. It had been the cloister of a long-since suppressed monastery, the ownership of the buildings of which had passed into private hands. The church, an interesting Gothic brick building of the thirteenth century is, was then, and for many years had been, used as a ware-house, and the adjoining cloister had been let off or sold off into a number of humble private dwellings. In one of these—one of the best of them—old Jacopo Parravich had long lived, and was now dying.

And it was on such a night that the long life of the old Jacopo Parravich had found its last sundown—an ending not inappropriate to his past life, as some of the older gossips of the cloister whispered to one another. Only two or three of the older inhabitants, whose lives were also near their close—for old father Parravich had for a long time past—ever since he had lived in the cloister, indeed—been a most respectable man—the most highly respectable man in the little community, indeed. And as to the doings of his younger days, he had doubtless repented of them, or had, in truth, forgotten them—which, of course, came to much about the same thing. But other folks do not forget all that they ought to forget so readily as we might wish them to do. And the *chronique scandaleuse* of the locality had preserved stories of the long-ago times when Jacopo Parravich had been one of the most desperate and boldest smugglers of the coast. He was, as his name indicates, a Dalmatian by origin, like so many others of the inhabitants of the Sea-born City, and like so many of his original countrymen, had been a first-rate sailor.

He was such a respectable man, that, as sometimes happens, the weight of his respectability had fallen rather heavily on the members of his family. These consisted, at the time of which we are speaking, namely, the night on which the old man died, of one son and one daughter, the children of his old age; for the old man had passed his seventy-fifth year, but his son Jacopo was only twenty-six, and his daughter Zerlina only nineteen. Old Jacopo Parravich had married late in life—in the days of his respectability—and he had been a widower for the last fifteen years.

Now the way in which the burden of their father's respectability had fallen heavily on his son and daughter had been that in which similar misfortunes so often manifest themselves—the chapter of love and marriage. Old Parravich, to whom wealth and respectability and a son and heir had come all pretty well together, was very desirous that his son should, in the matter of taking a wife, take at the same time a step in the social ladder. There had not been wanting to the young man an opportunity of doing so, had he chosen to profit by it. Had he so chosen at a time now about five years ago, he might have married a rich wife and settled down at home, with nothing else to do in life than to go to the *café* every day, to the theatre every Sunday, and *flaneur* on the Great Square of St. Mark all day long. But the bright laughing eyes and lithe undulating figure of Ninette Ponti, the fisherman's daughter at St. Peter's, out beyond the Arsenal, had come between him and this promotion, and rendered it impossible for him. The result had been a very terrible quarrel between him and the masterful old man, his father; and young Jacopo, shaking the dust off his feet, and swearing that he would rather earn wherewithal to keep a wife of his own choosing, than take one chosen for him, even with all the above enumerated advantages, had gone back to his profession—the sea—and was at the present time absent on a voyage as second mate on board a Levatine trader. He had gone, and had taken with him his father's formally-pronounced curse, more especially fulminated and declared to be eternal and irrevocable if he should ever marry the daughter of Zacaria Ponti, the fisherman at St. Pietro.

And a father's curse, so pronounced and motived, though it had not availed to keep the young man at home and bend him to obedience, was yet a very heavy and terrible thing to the young Venetian. A Florentine would have laughed to scorn any such bugaboo attempt to interfere with his free will. But it is not in Venice as it is in Florence. Feelings of religion are not dead there among the people, as they are at Florence. Old respects, old beliefs, old superstitions are still powerful not only among the women, but among the men of the ancient Sea City, to a greater degree perhaps than they are in any other part of the peninsula. So young Jacopo Parravich, though unyielding, had gone away very heavily burdened by his father's curse.

As for poor Zerlina, she of course could not meet her father's commands with similar rebellion, though they had been laid on her in a manner equally grievous to her. For two reasons she could not. In the first place, it was, of course, impracticable for her to walk out of her father's house and carve her own way in the world. And in the second place, maidenly modesty, and perhaps it may be said, a touch of maidenly coquetry, made such a line of action impossible to her; for it was the same fertile topic of difference between seniors and juniors which had occasioned stern words of prohibition, none the less galling because Zerlina declared they were needless, from her father to her.

In truth, it could not but be admitted that the suit of Zuan Contarin for the hand of Jacopo Parravich's daughter was a very bold one; for Zuan, despite his patrician name, was but a gondolier. He was, however, about the best representative of his class in all Venice—the most able, the most steady, and the most prosperous. His tall and slender, yet vigorous and wiry Venetian figure was a picture, as he stood in his white jacket and trousers and scarlet sash on the high poop of his gondola, skillfully piloting it among a crowd of craft of all sorts. His gondola, handsome and thoroughly well-appointed in all respects, was his own. It had been a hard struggle to save up the nine hundred or a thousand francs needed for the acquisition of the gondola. But that point once gained, matters soon began to go better with Zuan, and he had already commenced the crescendo process of saving money. In the preceding Summer he had been the winner in a Murano regatta, having easily distanced all his competitors in the course from the Lido to the mouth of the Murano Canal. And that stroke of good fortune had added some hundred francs to his store at one blow.

For all that, it was certainly somewhat audacious of Zuan to lift his eyes to the Signorina Zerlina Parravich; and the retired smuggler was scandalized and indignant at the audacity. Zerlina, in her heart of hearts, was neither scandalized nor indignant. Indeed, she did not even pretend to be so. But * * * Zerlina was a spoiled child, and a beauty; and in the somewhat capricious exercise of her sovereign rights as such, she inflicted many a heartache upon poor Zuan. "Si la jeunesse savait!" If Zuan had had the experience of forty, instead of only twenty years, he might have known that Zerlina loved him. But as it was, the capricious and wayward beauty had chosen to try her lover's constancy by exercising him with alternate hopes and fears, till Zuan had on a hundred occasions half made up his mind to seek a service on board a long-sea merchantman, and bid adieu to love and Venice for ever!

This was the state of things when Parravich, who had never known a day's illness in his life, was stricken down, and felt sure that his time was come.

It was about an hour after sundown, and the dying old man and his confessor were alone together in his chamber looking into the little cloister. Zerlina was sitting, tearful and frightened, on the top stair of the flight which led down into the cloister walk, a few feet from the door of her father's room, and the woman who had been sent in by the doctor to nurse him had seized the opportunity of slipping down into the cloister to talk over the state of things with a knot of the women below, and was enjoying the preeminence in gossiping to which position and opportunities entitled her.

Of course the first thing to be done, when the old Venetian felt that his hour was come, was to send for his confessor. It was not that his conscience was very heavily burdened by the recollection of certain lawless and violent deeds of his younger days. These matters were so long ago; they lay so far behind him. And they had all been in the way of business. But there was a matter which lay very heavy on his heart—the curse which he had pronounced on his only son, and the sad and unforgiving manner in which they had parted—now, as it would seem forever! Nor did the teaching and words of his ghostly adviser differ much from the promptings of his own heart in this respect. The old sins were, the confessor was confidently assured, entirely repented of. Of course they were, when for long years past no temptation to the repetition of them had existed. And absolution on all these heads was duly and fully accorded. But then came this knot of the difficulty: The old man had not forgiven his son. It was true that he was miserable because he had not forgiven him—would only be too happy to forgive him, on due submission made. But there was still that at the inmost heart of the strong-willed and masterful old man that made free forgiveness, coupled with the knowledge that his son was to be left free to follow his own devices on the subject which had sat so near the old man's heart, that made the needful frame of mind impossible to him. And the exact state of the case was as plain to the trained moral pulse-feeling of the skilled confessor as if it had all been written on the penitent's forehead. The priest, as it happened, was an earnest and scrupulous man, and he could not feel himself justified in telling his penitent to depart in peace unless he could succeed in first changing his heart in this respect. The old man writhed in his bed, and the sweat broke out in big drops on his furrowed brow. He wrestled hard. But the black drop was at his heart, and the evil will was too strong for him.

Just at that conjuncture hurried steps of several persons were heard from the cloisters below. And in the next minute the old nurse came into the room, saying that one of the neighbors urgently desired to speak to the dying man. The tidings he brought were to the effect that the ship in which young Jacopo Parravich sailed had been signaled from Malamocco. He knew the fact from the broker under the Procaratie Vecchie, to whom the vessel was consigned. The real discoverer and sender of the news was old Pietro Ponti, the fisherman, Ninetta's father, who had heard of the ship's arrival an hour or two ago from a boatman who had just come in from the Lido with difficulty through the storm. But he knew too well that it would not be wise for him to be the bearer of the news. So he sent it to the dying father by one of his neighbors.

Yes, Jacopo's ship and Jacopo were at Malamocco, the port at the entrance of the lagoon. But there was not the smallest chance that the pilot would dream of attempting to bring the vessel into the lagoon and to Venice in the face of the tempest that was then raging. No doubt by the evening of the following day she would be anchored in front of the Riva degli Schiavoni. But old Jacopo felt all too surely that that would be too late for him!

"What is it to me," said the old man bitterly, "whether he is at Malamocco or at the world's end? One is as far off as t'other such a night as this; ...... and I shall never see the morning! If I could but see him, I ......" The unhappy man turned wearily in his bed and moaned aloud.

Zerlina had accompanied the bringer of the news to the door of her father's room, and comprehended the whole of the circumstances and bearing of the situation in a moment. A sudden thought dashed through her brain. But it was a thought that first caused the tide of her blood to rush violently to her neck, her cheeks, her forehead, till she felt it tingling in her ears, and at the roots of her hair, and then as suddenly to retreat to the heart, leaving her fair oval face as white as marble beneath the glossy braids of her dark hair.

Was there no possible way by which her brother might be brought to that bedside before to-morrow's dawn, when so much, so terribly much for the eternal weal of the one man and for this world's happiness for the other might depend upon that meeting? No way!

Zerlina thought there might be one possibility—one, and one only! But the thought, as has been seen, was not one that commended itself to easy and welcome acceptance.

Zuan Contarin could take his gondola to Malamocco, and bring back her brother in four or five hours! If there was not another gondolier in Venice who would attempt the task, Zerlina felt the most perfect assurance that Zuan could do it—and would do it, if she chose to ask it of him.

Aye, but could she bring herself to do that asking? She had been cruel to him at their last meeting. It had been the evening of a festa—a rare holiday for Zuan. And, dressed in all his best, (and how handsome Zerlina thought he looked!) he had timidly proffered his petition to be allowed to escort her to the Lido, where there were to be gala doings and fireworks. But Zerlina had tossed her head, and told him that it was quite out of the question; she was engaged to go with Signore Marco Tron. He was the son of a rich jeweler, who wore broadcloth and a chimney-pot hat, which was certainly more fitted than a poor man's jacket to consort with Zerlina's holiday muslin dress and killing little hat, and boots with heels as high as any lady's in the land. Poor Zuan had slunk away, and watched her privily as young Tron led her to a gondola. And Zerlina had caught sight of him, and with a toss of her head had instantly begun talking and laughing with her companion with every appearance of the utmost enjoyment.

But, after all this (and much previous treatment of the same sort,) *could* she go to Zuan and ask him to do this thing ...... for her sake? *For her sake!* For though her confidence was boundless in Zuan's prowess and skill, she knew well enough that the task was not one which any human being in Venice would undertake save for some such motive as that which she well knew "for her sake" would be to Zuan. Could she bring herself to do this?

Reserving the reply to this question for yet further consideration, during the walk she meditated and whispering to herself, "For life and death! for life and death! for more than life and death! for poor old father's soul!" she hurriedly put on her cloak, tied a handkerchief over her head and quietly slipped out of the house, saying no word to any one, and unnoticed by any.

She knew well where Zuan was to be found. He lived with his widowed mother, who was the portress and care-taker of a huge old empty palace in one of the little "campi" behind the Riva degli Schiavoni, as the long quay is called which faces the island of St. Giorgio Mangiore and the lagoon. It would have needed a long walk for Zerlina to reach the part of the town to which she was bound at a period a few years earlier, for she would have had to go all round by the Rialto, seeing that not a man at the "traghetto" would have attempted to pull her across the Grand Canal. But the much-abused iron bridge, raised by an English engineer and speculator, in the immediate neighborhood of the far-famed Gallery of the Belle Arti, stood her in good stead, though she almost thought she should have been blown off it as she crossed. Holding hard on to the rail, she made the passage, however, in safety, and found herself at the door of old Anna Contarin's porter's lodge almost sooner than she wished. For her reluctance to the task before her was extreme, and she had made no progress in determining in what words she would put the matter before her lover.

"Madre di Dio!" exclaimed Zuan, coming to the door, "la Signorina Zerlina! on such a night as this!"

"What has happened, *raggazza mia?*" said the old woman, who knew too much of Zerlina's treatment of her son to wish to be specially civil to her. "You look as if you had seen the ghosts of all the unbelieving Jews who lie buried on the Lido! You are as white as any ghost yourself. In God's name what is the matter?"

"Father is very ill," said Zerlina, catching at the chance of addressing herself in the first instance to the mother instead of to the son; "he is so ill that he is dying. The doctor says that he cannot live through the night."

"Cospetto! And he looking but the other day as if he would live for a hundred years!" exclaimed the old woman.

"If I had only known that there was trouble in your home, Signorina Zerlina! To think of your coming out such a night as this! But of course you are wanting help. Shall mother go with you to help nurse Signor Jacopo? Only say what we can do to be useful to you. Ah, Zerlina! don't you know that I would give my eyes to have the pleasure of serving you?"

"Father sent me, Signor Zuan," began Zerlina, who was now as violently red as she had been white before, "father sent me to say......" Then, suddenly struck by the unworthiness of such a pretense, and of the feeling that prompted her to wish to obtain the services of Zuan on any ostensible terms save those which were in very truth to be the price of them, she checked herself; and becoming yet more scarlet in the face, and casting her eyes on the ground, added, "No! not that! poor father! he is too ill to do that ......but...... he is sadly, terribly in want of what no one but a gondolier, such as is hardly to be found in all Venice, can do for him, and...... and I thought......"

"A gondolier! Eccomi! of course you know that anything one of my trade could do......"

"To serve a dying man for his soul's welfare?" said Zerlina, venturing a glance up into his eyes.

"His soul's welfare!" said Zuan, with a curious air of mixed reverence and disappointment. "Be it what it may, Signorina Zerlina, I am ready. Only say what is needed."

"Poor Jacopo is come back! His ship is signalled. She lies in Malamocco harbor. You know how father and he parted. Father can't bring himself to forgive him; and the priest will not give him absolution. And......oh, if Jacopo could only come to him before it is too late! Father said, as he lay moaning fit to break your heart, 'if only he could see him!' But father will be dead before morning."

And Zerlina dropped her head upon her bosom, and looked fixedly on the ground.

"If he can't live till morning, and a bit longer," said the old woman, "he'll never see Jacopo again, that's certain. As well be at Smyrna as at Malamocco such a night as this. You don't suppose the ship is going to come in to-night, do you?"

"But Jacopo may be fetched! To be sure? That's what a gondolier can do! Of course! In five hours from now, Signorina Zerlina, Jacopo shall be here," said Zuan with joyous alacrity, preparing instantly to set about the task before him. "The gondola is at the riva!" he added.

"Are you mad, stark mad?" cried the old woman, "and are you not ashamed, girl, to come here tempting an only son to risk his life? You who......"

"Hush, mother! Risk my life? Not a bit of it! But if it were to risk my life"...... Here he shot a glance at Zerlina's face, the magnetism of which was too strong for her to avoid a momentary raising of her eyes to meet his...... "And for the sake of a passing soul!" added Zuan with a tone of pious awe.

"A passing soul! For the sake of a white face and a pair of brown eyes, which were always too proud to look on you, you poor fool!" cried his mother. "You mean thing!" she went on, turning to the trembling girl; "how can you have the face to ask such a thing, and yet not the honest heart to say to a lad that worships you—the more fool he!—'for my sake, *amor mio!*'"

"Hush, mother!" cried Zuan, now as red as Zerlina.

"It is for my sake, Zuan!" said Zerlina with tremulous lips, and not daring to look up. She had never called him simply Zuan before.

Zuan snatched her hand and pressed his lips upon it. "In five hours Jacopo shall be in Venice!"

"You shall not go!" screamed his mother.

"Not all hell should stop me! Mother, dearest mother, there is no danger beyond a wet skin. I shall be here long before morning. I promise it to you."

And with that he opened the door, and prepared to step out into the storm, which appeared to be raging worse than ever. Zerlina, without saying another word, stepped toward the door, as to accompany him.

"It is all in your way to the cloister, Signorina Zerlina. I can at least see you so far home," said Zuan, shutting the door behind him, as they both stepped out into the night; "and then......"

"But I must go with you in the gondola, Zuan," said Zerlina, as she gathered her cloak about her.

"You! ...... to Malamocco! ...... this night! No! that will never do! Not for a million crowns! No, Signorina Zerlina; you must go home. I shall bring Jacopo to you."

"But is there then danger ...... danger to life, Zuan?" asked Zerlina, taking his arm for the first time with a hand that he felt to tremble on it, though the force of the tempest might have been a sufficient excuse for doing so before.

"Danger? well ...... it is not a pleasant night, certainly—not a night for such as you, Signorina, to be on the lagoon. Besides, it will be better to have no passenger in the boat. I shall take a spare oar for Jacopo coming back; ...... and perhaps I may find at the riva a friend who will go with me. Two oars are better than one. But for you! No, Signorina, I can't take it upon myself to do that!"

"Please, let me go with you!" said Zerlina, with just the slightest pressure of her hand on his arm, and in a submissive tone of entreaty that seemed to Zuan's ears to alter very strangely the relative situation of both of them toward the other. For a moment he was beset by a strong temptation to accede to her request. The extraordinary monstrosity of a set of circumstances that should bring it to pass that Zerlina should sue to him, and he refuse her prayer, joined to a sudden imagination of the joy of having her under his protection, his alone in all the world, out on the wild lagoon, saving her life perchance with his strong arm around her, almost made him waver. But in the next instant good sense, the consciousness of what was right, and of what was best for her, returned in their full force, and enabled him to say—

"No, Signorina Zerlina, that cannot be; I should be doing very wrong. I don't look to any mischief. But......the gondola may capsize. I should not be much the worse if it did," he hastened to add, as he felt a tremor of her arm and a nervous clutching of her hand; "but if I failed to save you!......"

"Zuan! If you don't come back I should not care to live."

"Jacopo shall be brought back safe and sound, Signorina Zerlina," returned Zuan, cruel this time in his turn to the girl, who, in the stress of the moment, had cast her girlish pride of coquetry so far behind her.

"Zuan!" said Zerlina, still more palpably pressing his arm, and adding no further word. It was not said in a tone of remonstrance, but of such gentle, humble, loving appeal that to her lover's ear it was as good as a thousand.

"Zerlina!" he said. It was the first time he had ever so addressed her; and the word was unmistakably replied to by another pressure of the arm.

"I am to go with you, Zuan...... now and ......" The word that should have followed died on her lips.

"Not on the lagoon to-night, Zerlina!..... my love, my life, soul of my life, my treasure, my best and dearest!" he cried, hurriedly rushing on the words with his tongue suddenly loosened. "See, my own treasure! here is the riva. My gondola is under that bridge. Do not let us lose time. You make haste home to your father, and tell him Jacopo will soon be here. And leave the rest to me."

"You are the master, Zuan!" she said submissively, and turned away to go. But she had not gone three steps before she turned, and again coming to his side, said—

"Zuan, I am afraid! I begin to wish that I had not asked you to do this thing. If .... if you should ...... not come back. I would give almost anything that father should see Jacopo before he dies; but not even for that would I lose you!"

She looked up into his face through the darkness as she stood by his side. It was almost an invitation. Had it not seemed so Zuan would not have taken the advantage which the situation made for him. As it was, he threw his arms round her and pressed one long kiss, with all his soul in it, on her lips, and then turned quickly away toward his boat, saying—

"Now, my own, my own love, I am strong enough for anything! Have no doubt, Zerlina. In five hours you will see me again."

Zerlina found her way back to the little dwelling in the cloister more slowly than she had come thence, musing, despite the tumult of the storm around her, and not upon the subject, near as it was to her heart, which had occupied her thoughts as she came.

Zuan jumped into his boat and pushed out at once into the lagoon, taking no heed of the exclamations and questions of the few bystanders, who, with the constant interest of seafaring people in a storm, were standing on the riva. He made no attempt at getting any companion in his enterprise, as he had spoken of doing. He had never really intended anything of the kind. He knew too well that no inducement he had to offer would suffice to tempt any gondolier in Venice to share his task. He had only spoken of such a thing to tranquillize his mother and Zerlina. But he did take a second oar, for he reckoned on the assistance of Jacopo in coming back. Fortunately it would be on the return that the assistance was most needed, for on going out he had the tide with him. Nevertheless, the low water was a source of difficulty, for it was only by the greatest exertion and by watchful vigilance that he could avoid being blown by the wind upon one of the shoals which make the navigation of the lagoon so intricate. And this danger was added to by the pitchy darkness of the night. Nothing but such a life-long acquaintance with every inch of the lagoon, as made the knowledge of the localities seem like instinct, could have availed to keep the gondola in its proper course. And with all his thorough knowledge, and all the vigor of his manhood in its prime, Zuan soon found that he had undertaken to the very full as much as he could perform. He did, however, reach the *Divina Providenza*—that was the name of Jacopo's ship—in safety at the end of two hours such labor as he had never, even in a racing struggle, undergone before. The active and skilled gondolier, having the tide with him, will, in ordinary weather, reach Malamocco in an hour. It was at the end of two long hours that Zuan, wiping the perspiration from his brow, jumped upon the deck of the *Divina Providenza*, to the extreme astonishment of her crew.

Meantime Zerlina had reached the shelter of the little cloister on her return. She learned that her father had fallen asleep, utterly exhausted, and the priest had gone away, promising to return in a few hours. No questions were asked respecting Zerlina's absence. She was wet through, and after pausing for a minute by her sleeping father's bedside, she went to change her clothes.

And all this time she found it impossible to bring her mind to bear otherwise than dreamingly, and, as it were, through a haze, upon the matters that had occupied it so entirely and so actively before she had started on her expedition. It seemed as if everything in the world had changed, as far as she was concerned, and the most pressing interest of the passing moment seemed to be listening to the roaring of the storm, and striving to estimate the probabilities of its being on the increase or on the decline in the lagoons.

She stood at the window of her little room, which looked on to the Grand Canal, gazing out into the darkness, listening intently, and apparently dreaming, but, in fact, waiting—waiting with intense anxiety—till she heard, after awhile—she could not at all tell how long—voices in her father's room. He had waked from his troublous sleep—stupor rather than sleep—and the priest had returned.

"If Jacopo wanted my forgiveness, he would have come for it! Storm! what's the storm? The lagoons? a storm in a puddle!" moaned the old man, forgetting, in his unreason, that it was impossible that his son should know that he was dying.

Then there was a sudden running and trampling of feet in the cloister below; the priest stepped hastily to the door, and in the next minute returned to the bed-side, saying, in distinct, calm tones—

"Jacopo is here. God, in his mercy, has sent him to you to receive your forgiveness and your blessing."

And in another instant his son, with nothing but his trousers and shirt on, drenched with salt water, and the perspiration streaming from his face, was on his knees beside the dying man's bed.

"Father, you will forgive me! You will give me your blessing!"

The dying man moved his shaking hand with difficulty, and succeeded in laying it on the wet, dark curls that covered his son's head.

"Jacopo!" he said. "Yes, it is Jacopo! If you will promise me, my son...."

But here the priest broke in, strongly and resolutely, speaking with all the majesty of his office:

"Jacopo Parravich, God, in his boundless mercy and goodness, has allowed your son to come to you, that your soul may be saved from the perdition of passing to His judgment with the hideous guilt of an unnatural curse blackening your whole heart. And you make conditions! Man, dying man, who, in a few minutes, will stand before your Judge, you make conditions with God! Miserable sinner, accept the mercy offered to you. Let the blessing of peace, of charity, and of love enter your heart. Your son has risked his life to come to you. Take him to your heart, while the time is yet spared to you!"

Jacopo insinuated his arm beneath his father's head, and round his neck. In doing so, his dripping shirt-sleeve touched the old man's lips.

"Salt water!" said the old smuggler. "Why, boy, you have been under water?"

"Pretty nearly, father. Zuan Contarin and I had a hard job to cross the lagoon. It was he who brought me to you. Without him I should not have known how it was with you."

"Zuan Contarin! Zuan, with his gondola! Is Zuan here?" said the old man, striving to raise his head from the pillow.

Zerlina was standing at the bed-head on the further side, and, looking across it, had, from the beginning of this scene, marked her lover, who, taller by half a head than any of the others, was looking into the room from behind the little knot who were gathered at the door.

"Zuan Contarin is here, father," she said, bending down her head to whisper in his ear.

"Zuan Contarin!" said the dying man. And Zuan, coming forward, stood by the side of Jacopo at the bed-side. "Zuan," continued he, gasping, "you are a brave lad! You have done me a good turn at sore need. I could have done as much once; but the lagoon is ugly such a night as this. I know your terms for the job, my lad. Zerlina, give him the reward he has earned."

"Here is Jacopo, papa Parravich, your son!" said Zuan, with rare thoughtfulness for others rather than himself. But his eyes were free to ask and receive Zerlina's obedience to her father's commands.

"God bless you, Jacopo, my son! It was good of you to come to me. And oh, father, (to the priest,) what a difference there is here!" striking his bosom as he spoke. "Zuan, Jacopo, Zerlina, God bless you, my children."—*T. A. Trollope, in St. Paul's Magazine.*

Indian Names.—In some instances it is a special matter of regret that the Indian names of places and States no longer suggest their original meaning. This was occasionally simple enough, as in Connecticut—originally written *Quonaughticot*—which meant in the Mohegan dialect "long river;" and in Massachusetts—in the Natic dialect *Masasuset*—signifying "the place of great hills," with reference to the Blue Hills, eleven miles to the south-west of Boston, the highest point of land in the eastern part of that State. Of cities thus designated *Milwaukie* recalls its original name, meaning "rich lands," and *Sing Sing*, the Algonquin word *Asinsing*, "a place of stones," with all the greater force, as it is now "the residence of gentlemen," in Artemus Ward's language, "who spend their days in poundin' stun." Other names, however, have more or less picturesqueness in their meaning, and are not so easily improved by recent changes. Thus *Chicago* represents in its French pronunciation very fairly the actual sounds heard by the first French explorers, when the Potawatomies, who dwelt there, called it *Shecaugo*, "playful waters." (?) *Dahlonega* is the softened form of the *Talauneca* of the Cherokees, which meant "yellow metal," for the Indians were well aware of the gold found in the neighborhood, which made the city in later years the seat of a Government mint, because of its happy position in the very centre of the gold-mine district of Northern Georgia. Lake Erie is almost the only remainder now of the once powerful tribe of Eries, who lived where the State of Ohio now is; the latter name, as given to the river, owes its origin to the Iroquois, who called it the Oheo, "beautiful water," by the same instinctive admiration which prompted the French to name it La Belle Rivière. It had a lucky escape from Father Marquette's baptism, who christened it Ouaboukigon—a name which subsequently shrunk into Ouabache, and has finally as Wabash been given to the last tributary of the Ohio. It is curious that a kind of stigma seems to adhere to the name, for even now the good people of Indiana and the West generally are fond of saying of a man who has been cheated, that "he has been *Wabashed*." At one time, when the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky and Ohio became famous among the whites, the Indians also felt inclined to call their beautiful river rather the Blood River, so fearful had been the scenes of carnage and cruelty enacted on its fair banks. One of the youngest States, Idaho, well deserves its poetical name, *I-da-hoe*, the "gem of the mountains," and the name of the river *Monongahela* flows as smoothly from the lips with its liquid notes as the far-famed rye whisky distilled on its banks, which is known all over the Union by the same term, in contradistinction from Scotch and Irish rivals. On the other hand, the much-discussed name of the greatest waterfall on our continent has been stripped of all the poetical meanings given it by writers whose imagination exceeded their knowledge. *Neagara*, the original word, taken from the Seneca-Iroquois dialect, has no connection with cataracts, but means prosaically, "across the neck," alluding to the course of the river across the neck or strip of land that lies between Lakes Erie and Ontario. A similar idea underlies the word *Mitchikan* in the Ottawa dialect, which was originally given to Mackinac, and meant "fences," as if the island were lying fence-like before the Upper Lake. At least so says Rev. Mr. Pierz, a missionary among the Ottawas; but Allouez, his French predecessor, calls it, a few years before, *Machihiganing*; the present word, *Michigan*, is evidently an improvement upon both the former names.—*Americanisms, by Rev. Schele De Vere, LL. D.*

The Pit in Olden Times.—The awful Churchill's favorite seat was in the front row of the pit next the orchestra. "In this place he thought he could best discern the real workings of the passions in the actors, or what they substituted in the stead of them," says poor Tom Davies, whose dread of the critic was extreme. "During the run of 'Cymbeline,'" he wrote apologetically to Garrick, his manager, "I had the misfortune to disconcert you in one scene, for which I did immediately beg your pardon; and did attribute it to my accidentally seeing Mr. Churchill in the pit, with great truth, it rendering me confused and unmindful of my business." Garrick had himself felt oppressed by the gloomy presence of Churchill, and learned to read discontent in the critic's lowering brows. "My love to Churchill," he writes to Colman; "his being sick of *Richard* was perceived about the house." Charles Lamb was a faithful patron of the pit. In his early days there had been such things as "pit orders." "Beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them!" he exclaims. It was from the front row of the pit that Lamb, seated by the side of his dearly-loved sister, applauded the first and hissed the second act of his own farce, "Mr. H——," an unlucky little play, failing mainly from an inherent weakness of constitution, and yet containing much that is witty and comical. Hazlitt greatly preferred the pit to the boxes. Not simply because the fierceness of his democratic sentiments induced in him a scorn of the visitors to the boxes, as wrapped up in themselves, fortified against impressions, weaned from all superstitious belief in dramatic illusions, taking so little interest in all that is interesting, disinclined to discompose their cravats or their muscles, "except when some gesticulation of Mr. Kean, or some expression of an author two hundred years old, violated the decorum of fashionable indifference." These were good reasons for his objection to the boxes. But he preferred the pit, in truth, because he could there see and hear so very much better. "We saw Mr. Kean's *Sir Giles Overreach* on Friday night from the boxes," he writes in 1816, "and are not surprised at the incredulity as to this great actor's powers entertained by those persons who have only seen him from that elevated sphere. We do not hesitate to say that those who have only seen him at that distance have not seen him at all. The expression of his face is quite lost, and only the harsh and grating tones of his voice produce their full effect on the ear. The same recurring sounds, by dint of repetition, fasten on the attention, while the varieties and finer modulations are lost in their passage over the pit. All you discover is an abstraction of his defects both of person, voice and manner. He appears to be a little man in a great passion," &c.—*All the Year Round.*

The Early History of Oxford.—Nothing can be more obscure than the rise of the University. The first century of its existence has left little more than the name of a teacher, the visit of Gerald, and a squabble between the students and a cook. In the face of its claims to immemorial antiquity it is a little startling to have to date the first traces of university life at Oxford as late as the twelfth century. But venerable as it deems itself, the University is at least four hundred years younger than the town. No name of school or scholar can be found before the reign of Stephen; the lectures delivered by the Lombard teacher, Vacarius, under the patronage of Archbishop Theobald, are the first historic indications of any systematic instruction within its walls. But the supposition of an earlier date can only have sprung from an utter ignorance of the history of universities in the Middle Age. Their establishment was everywhere throughout Europe the special mark of the new impulse that Christendom had gained from the Crusades. The teaching of a single Lombard was of note enough in England to draw down the prohibition of a king. Vacarius, probably a guest in the Court of Archbishop Theobald, where Beket and John of Salisbury were already busy with the study of the Canon Law—the new weapon by which the Papacy met the revival of the Roman jurisprudence—opened lectures on it at Oxford. He was at once silenced by Stephen, then at feud with the Church, and jealous of the power which the wreck of royal authority and the anarchy of the Baronage under his rule had already thrown into the hands of the Bishops; but it is probable that here, as elsewhere, the new teacher had quickened older educational foundations into a fresh life, and that the cloisters of Osney and St. Frideswide preserved the fire that the Lombard had kindled. As yet, however, the fortunes of the new school were obscured by the glories of Paris. English scholars gathered in thousands round the chairs of William of Champeaux or Abelard. The English took their place as one of the "nations" of the new University. John of Salisbury became famous as one of the Parisian teachers. Beket wandered to Paris from his school at Merton. But through the peaceful reign of Henry II., Oxford was quietly increasing in numbers and repute. Forty years later than the visit of Vacarius, its educational position was fully established. When Gerald of Wales read his amusing "Topography of Ireland" to its students, the most learned and famous of the English clergy were, he tells us, to be found within its walls. At the opening of the thirteenth century, Oxford was without a rival in its own country, while in European celebrity it took rank with the greatest schools of the western world.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.—It may be as well to state that, though called after Mont Cenis, the tunnel really pierces the Col de Fréjus, and is situated at least fifteen miles to the south-west of Mont Cenis. It is 3,709 feet above the level of the sea, and 150 feet above the Mont Cenis Road at Modane. The average incline is one in forty-five to a point midway between the two entrances. The exact length, according to a very interesting account in the *Journal des Débats*, is 12,233 metres. It was calculated that the distance would be 12,220 metres, so that the difference in the actual length is very little. This wonderful tunnel of seven and three-fifth miles is said to be four and a half miles longer than any railway tunnel ever made.

We now pass on to consider the machines by which this work has been accomplished. The same power—water—tunneled the rock, and supplied the air to the workmen. The mountain streams of the neighborhood, by hydraulic pressure, compressed the air to six atmospheres, and so worked the perforating-machine. The water was collected in a large reservoir higher than the mouth of the tunnel, and a pressure obtained equal to twenty-six feet perpendicular. Ten air-compressing machines and two aerometers were placed near the mouth of the tunnel. The compressors were worked by the aerometers, which in their turn had yielded to the water-pressure. The air having been condensed in the compressors, was forced into the receivers to work the excavating-machine. The latter consisted of ten perforators and seven jumpers, which latter bore into the rock, being worked by the compressed air instead of steam. These made a series of holes about a yard deep, which, when the jumpers had penetrated as far as they would go, were filled with gunpowder, and exploded. Before this was done, however, the whole machine and attendants retired to a safe distance behind stout wooden doors. The *débris* had then to be carried away. According to the nature of the rock, about two or three yards could be accomplished in twenty-four hours. The machine excavated an arc of twelve feet by eight; the rest had to be done by hand; and we have seen it stated that operations would have been conducted quicker if gun-cotton had been used instead of gunpowder, owing to the smoke made by the explosion of the latter.

Light was wanted, of course; so the Italian engineers manufactured their gas. Throughout the work, these engineers have shown themselves indefatigable; and under their superintendence the whole was carried out—France, on the annexation of Savoy, agreeing to pay half the cost. The whole amount has been stated at 65,000,000 francs, or £2,600,000; but from other statements, I should think £3,000,000 nearer the mark. In consequence of the rapidity with which the work was executed, France has to pay 6,500,000 francs of the Italians' share; for at first it was thought it would take twenty-five years, and France had to pay 500,000 francs for every year less than the twenty-five, and 600,000 francs for every year less than fifteen. Imitators are springing up. Already the St. Gothard is to be pierced; and enterprising English engineers even suggest a tunnel from England to France.

The old diligences took about nine hours to cross the Alps by the Mont Cenis route; the Fell Railway did the same in four and a half hours, and now the "official" train went through the tunnel in thirty-eight minutes, and it is believed that when the line is in full operation, only twenty minutes will be occupied.

The vertical distance of perforated stratum is about 7,000 metres. M. Elie de Beaumont read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences, Sept. 18, to elicit the scientific teachings to be drawn from an examination of the specimens of minerals, &c., to illustrate the geology of the tunnel. He classifies 196 specimens under six different headings. "Very few fossils were met with, such having been destroyed by a subsequent crystallization. No artesian well has ever given an opportunity to be compared with the perforation of Mont Cenis, as the deepest bored by European engineers is only 1,000 metres, and by the Chinese, with their rope, only 3,000 metres." Mont Blanc is only 3,500 metres above its own basis; this shows the great distance of the perforated stratum in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Hatred.—I confess I do not now hold the lofty sentiments about hatred which I once held, or at least subscribed. To the best of my recollection, the first time I had occasion to bring my mind to bear on the subject, I uncompromisingly pronounced hatred to be "the vilest passion which can agitate the human breast," and expressed a very decided opinion, (fortified by examples from ancient and modern history,) that it was invariably injurious to society, and degrading to the individual character. I would not, perhaps, have gone to the stake for these views, but I never dreamed of questioning their soundness, or contemplated the possibility of holding others, for I had them (in rough draft) from the highest possible source, the Addison of our school, its most eminent hand at moral essay and theme-writing: that gifted being who had the miraculous faculty of producing, besides his own masterpiece, any number of compositions for his less prolific comrades, no two exactly alike, though all on the same subject, and whose reflections, as just and profound as his grammar and spelling were unimpeachable, no master had ever been hardy enough to criticize. But that fine outfit of dogmatic morality with which we are furnished, as we start on the pilgrimage of this world, does not long stand the wear and tear of the journey, any more than its concomitant, the marvellous school-boy digestion, which makes light of viands the mind shudders at in after years. Dear! dear! what beautiful virtuous lives we should all of us lead, if we were only to act up to the headings of our old copy-books. Alas! those noble round-hand resolutions and rules of conduct seem to have no more effect upon the formation of character than the firm determination to improve in penmanship I have so many times engrossed, has had upon the handwriting which I observe upon the papers now before me. In the one case, as in the other, the standard of excellence is pitched too high for ordinary mortals. It may be attained by writing-masters and moral philosophers, but for us others it is impossible to get along with all that paraphernalia of virtue, or to carry on our correspondence with all that nicety of hair-stroke, loop and flourish. There is hatred aforesaid. We know that we can no more help hating than we can help sneezing. Life being what it is, we must hate a good round number of people. It is all very well for the philosopher, as he sits tranquilly meditating in his cell, with his feet on the fender, to denounce the weakness from that high moral altitude. But let him come down and mix with the crowd, and have his toes trodden on a little. Depend upon it, when he does, his language will be very much the same as ours, and, for all his fine maxims, he will not love the neighbor who bruises his corns a bit better than we do. Some go through life in broughams and some in 'busses, and the former are by far the more favorable vehicles for what Dr. Johnson called "the general cultivation of benevolence." At the same time it must be admitted that hatred nowadays is not quite the deadly feeling the moralist has in his eye when he lectures on the terrible consequences of giving way to it. In the first place, all sorts of diseases, moral as well as physical, have a tendency to become in time less virulent in their action; and then, as society grows more and more complex, we have more collisions with our fellow-creatures, and consequently more hatreds, which must be, therefore, individually less substantial than one which absorbed our whole hating power, just as trees in a thick plantation have less substance than those growing in the open. If anybody turns the matter over quietly with himself he will be astonished to find what a number of people he hates, (unless he is exceptionally amiable pachydermatous or philosophical,) not exactly to the death, or "perfectly," as Izaak Walton hated others; but, nevertheless very positively and decidedly. Also he will be struck with the endless variety of form which hatred is capable of assuming, and finally, the conviction will be forced upon him that, as he hates so many people who are quite unaware of the fact, it is extremely probable that he himself is an object of detestation to several persons whom he never dreamt of offending.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

## A SONNET.

*"Abierunt ad plures."*

Like some shipwrecked mariner I stand;
Weak, wounded, weary; by the ocean thrown
Upon a rock, far out of sight of land,
With billows closing-in on every hand.
My friends are going.—I am left alone;
My life is being swallowed up by graves.
And day by day my earth has narrower grown
Before the spread of those green church-yard-waves.
Yet is my trust in Thee, O Lord, the more,
Knowing Thou garnerest this love for me;
And evermore my storm-worn spirit craves
The blissful land where there is no more sea,
Knowing full well, that on that happy shore
The love Thou hast absorbed, Thou wilt tenfold restore.

Tom Hood.

## MRS. SIDDONS AT DRURY LANE.

In 1775, when Mrs. Siddons was playing at Cheltenham, Garrick, to whom, Lord Bruce had praised her highly sent King down to see her. He reported favorably; and Garrick, just then nearly worried to death by Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Abington and Miss Younge, offered her an engagement at £5 a week. She was delighted, and confident of success, though she did not admit that she felt so until long afterward. She made her first appearance in a spectacular piece, representing Shakespearean characters, called the "Jubilee," and Garrick inflamed the wrath of the rival actresses against her by giving her the part of *Venus*. Little Thomas Dibdin played *Cupid*; and it was characteristic of her collectedness and strict attention to her business, that she kept him smiling by whispered promises of bon-bons. Garrick paid her marked attention, and shielded her with all his power from the "histrionic viragoes, her position among whom was enough to chill any heart." They tried to prevent the audience seeing her, by getting before her on the stage; but Garrick took care to bring her well down to the front. It is not possible to impute blame to Garrick in the events which ensued, or to hold Mrs. Siddons guiltless of unmerited bitterness and spite toward him. She played *Portia*, was nervous, awkward, inaudible, and ill-dressed, and was not a success. She played *Julia*, and was a decided failure. Garrick seems to have been ignorant of her tragic powers, and persisted in putting her into comedy parts. She never was a comedian. Garrick was now giving his farewell performances, and he gave her an opening in a tragic part—*Lady Anne*—a selection which was indeed an honor. "On this occasion the great actor surpassed himself. It was admitted to be a performance almost awful for its savage intensity. The fire of his eye struck terror into the young actress. She forgot his important direction—that she should keep her back to the stage, so that *his* face might be presented to the audience—and received such a look of rebuke that she thought she must have fainted on the spot. She was passed over in silence by all the critics except one, who pronounced her 'lamentable.'" This was her last appearance; and the unfortunate circumstances of the brief engagement filled her with misplaced and unmerited wrath and bitterness toward Garrick, unworthy of her, and injurious to her memory.

Mrs. Siddons has told the story of her reappearance on the scene of her former failure with much simplicity and modesty. She had set herself to confute the verdict she knew to be unjust by sheer drudgery, and she did it, at the cost of tremendous toil—dreadful days and nights of terror and suspense. She had much to depress, and little to encourage her, but one circumstance offered a good omen. She was to play *Isabella*; and her little boy, who was to be her child in the piece, was so affected by her acting at rehearsal, that he took the whole for reality, and burst into the most passionate floods of tears, thinking he was about to lose his mamma. This satisfactory proof of effect deeply impressed the actors and managers, and Sheridan had the story conveyed to friendly newspapers.

Her first appearance was on the 10th of October, 1782. Roger Kemble came to town to be, as she says, "a witness of her trial." He accompanied her to her dressing-room at the theatre, and there left her. "I was," she says, "in one of what I call my desperate tranquillities, which usually impress me under terrific circumstances, and completed my dress, to the astonishment of my attendants, without uttering one word, though often sighing most profoundly." All the world knows the story of that great triumph, how she took entire possession of her vast audience, how the exquisite sweetness of her tones went to every heart, how men wept, and women went into hysterics, and how the passionate bursts of applause interrupted every speech of hers in the last act. Her seven years' training had had its fruit; and the hard-working woman, with her intense sense of duty, her deep-rooted maternal instincts, and her matter-of-fact industry, deserved it well. This is her own account of the home-scene that night: "I reached my own quiet fireside, on retiring from the scene of reiterated shouts and plaudits. I was half dead, and my joy and thankfulness were of too solemn and overpowering a nature to admit of words, or even tears. My father, my husband, and myself sat down to a frugal, neat supper, in a silence uninterrupted, except by exclamations of gladness from Mr. Siddons. My father enjoyed his refreshments, but occasionally stopped short, and, laying down his knife and fork, lifted up his venerable face, and throwing back his silver hair, gave way to tears of happiness. We soon parted for the night; and I, worn out with continually broken rest and laborious exertion, after an hour's retrospection, (who can conceive the intenseness of that reverie?) fell into a sweet and profound sleep, which lasted to the middle of the next day. I arose, alert in mind and body." The letters the great actress wrote at this time do her disposition as much honor as all the world of London was doing her genius. Fame and money came to her rapidly. Her first short season brought her £1,500. All the great world flocked to call on her. The King and the royal family took a deep interest in her, which never flagged. The Queen put her son's name down on her list for the Charter-house, and Hamilton painted her picture, which all the world flocked to see and weep before. After eighty nights' wailing, mourning and raging in every phase of histrionic affliction, the actress' London season closed.—*The Kembles, by Percy Fitzgerald.*

"Yankee Doodle."—The same fatality which made the words America, Yankee, and Indian genuine misnomers, seems to have followed even the national songs of the American people. "Yankee Doodle," at least, and the well-known tune that bears this name, are anything but American. Where their birthplace really was, is, however, quite a mystery yet. New discoveries are constantly made. Kossuth was reported to have recognized it as one of the national airs of his own Magyar race, and a learned diplomat of the United States discovered it among the Basque, in one of their ancient sword-dances. This much only is certain, that the wicked wits of the Court of Charles II. whistled the tune in the ears of the Nell Gwynnes of that time, and it is found jingling in a song on a famous lady of easy virtue in those days:

"Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Nothing in it, nothing on it,
But the binding round it."

Those indefatigable students, the Duyckincks, track it still further back to the old songs of the land of their ancestors, Holland, and claim that Dutch laborers used to sing:

"*Yanker* didel, *doodel* down,
Didel, dudel, lenter;
*Yanker* viver, voover vown,
Botermilk and tanter."

which certainly has a suspicious look of originality about it, and might well shake our faith in the assertion that one Dr. Shackburg, of the British Army, composed the famous song. Its adoption as a national air dates from the day on which a country fifer happened to play it as a quick-march at the head of a small detachment of gallant countrymen going to the fight at Bunker Hill.—*Americanisms by M. Schele De Vere, LL.D.*

## MANSFIELD VS. FISK.

### Another Hearing in the Libel Suit Against Fisk, Jr.

Scenes at the Yorkville Police Court—Attendance of Sweeny and Others—Mrs. Mansfield Under Examination—Interesting Testimony.

The case of Helen Josephine Mansfield vs. James Fisk, Jr., involving a charge of libel under circumstances which have already been published in the Times, was again up for examination yesterday morning before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. An immense crowd of curious people thronged the Court-room and the adjoining corridors. No one who has read the report of the preliminary proceedings which led to this prosecution could have failed to anticipate an unusual amount of spicy revelations in its progress, and the event as will be seen by the subjoined report justified the anticipation. Long before the hour assigned at which the examination was to commence, the Court was densely crowded with spectators, composed, to a large extent, of the retainers of Fisk and the Erie Railroad. The frequent demonstrations of one-sided sympathy which were made during the progress of the case attested how carefully every effort was made to favor the cause of Fisk, and so evident did this purpose manifest itself as to draw a heated, not to say angry, remonstrance from Mr. McKeon, who was associated with the District-Attorney as counsel for Mrs. Mansfield. Mrs. Mansfield was promptly in attendance, accompanied by her relative and companion, Mrs. Williams, and supported by the District-Attorney and Mr. McKeon. Fisk, arrayed in naval uniform, shortly after entered and took his seat beside his counsel, Messrs. Beach and Spencer. Fisk found an early opportunity to retire under pretense of pressing business. The appearance of Peter B. Sweeny upon the scene created no little sensation.

By consent, of course, Mr. Sweeny was, after a few minutes, suffered to depart, and with an expression of relief he left the Court. The entire day's proceedings were devoted to the examination of Mrs. Mansfield, the relations which subsisted between herself and Fisk, and the history of her celebrated stock operations.

Mr. Fellows, Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. McKeon represented the prosecution, and Messrs. Beach and Spencer the defense.

Mr. Fellows asked for the production of the papers and documents, of which notice had been served on the defendants.

Mr. Beach objected on the grounds that there was no proof they were in the possession of the defendant; also that he was not bound to furnish testimony that would criminate himself.

Mr. McKeon observed that all he had to say was that a man that published a libel, and put the witness who swore to it out of the way, and put the order out of the way, was not much of a persecuted man.

Mr. Beach—That charge and imputation is wholly gratuitous, and, without making any personal issue between myself and the learned gentleman, it is false, and he makes that charge in violation of his professional duties and without the shadow of proof.

Mr. McKeon—If I wander outside of my professional duties, Mr. Fisk can have a chance at me, civilly or criminally. I know the risk a man runs by opposing Mr. Fisk; a man's life is in danger; but I mean to tell him, and he may sneer at it, the day may come when some developments may be made which will shock this community. I will keep within my limits, and I mean to say that Mr. Fisk will find at least one man that cannot be intimidated.

Mr. Fellows reminded the Court that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny was subpœnaed, and requested that he might be permitted to withdraw. He had only to state the delivery of certain papers, the contents of which he was not acquainted with, and he had no desire to keep him waiting. In the case of Fisk vs. Stokes, in the Supreme Court, there was a receiver appointed, and certain papers were placed in his hands, which he now delivered, without any knowledge of their contents, into the hands of the Court.

Both matters were placed in the hands of the Court for subsequent action.

Mr. Beach objected to the appearance of Mr. McKean as associate counsel for the prosecution, instancing the precedent established by Judge Garvin, wherein he himself was prevented from participating in the trial of Baulch and Haggerty under similar circumstances. Mr. Fellows declared that he was wholly responsible for the management of the prosecution, and having stated that he would not permit Mr. McKeon to dictate anything, that gentleman was suffered to continue as his associate.

Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield was then called, and in reply to Mr. Fellows testified: I have made an affidavit in this Court against James Fisk, Jr., and the original I now recognize; I had in my employ a person by the name of Richard E. King, in the capacity of general servant and waiter, from September, 1869, until March, 1870; he left my employ about the 20th of March, and went into that of Mr. Fisk, the defendant here.

Q.—Please state the circumstance under which he left?

Mr. Spencer objected. The defendant was charged with a libel and the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of King from Mrs. Mansfield's employ had no more connection with it than if he were discharged for gross negligence or incompetency.

Mr. Fellows held that, as tending to throw light on the case, the question was admissible.

The objection was overruled and the question permitted.

Mrs. Mansfield—He left my employment without giving any notice whatever. I returned home one afternoon and found he had left.

Q.—Since King left your employ have you seen the affidavit purporting to be made by him reflecting upon yourself? A.—The affidavit was served upon my counsel, Mr. Courtney, purporting to come from Mr. King.

Mr. Fellows then read the following extract from Richard E. King's affidavit on which the libel is based: "The principal subject of conversation between Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Williams, who I believe is a cousin of Mrs. Mansfield's, and resides with her, from the time I went there until the time I left was the manner which they proposed to make money out of Fisk by means of letters from him to said Mansfield, which she said she had, and statements by said Mansfield of conversations between Mr. Fisk and herself, by selling the same to the newspapers or compelling him to pay the money to prevent the same being made public, and they said that they could get a large amount of money out of Mr. Fisk in that way. And many other matters said Mansfield said to said Stokes in my hearing. I have the letters, and I will give them to you and let you use them to your best advantage and make all you can out of Mr. Fisk."

Q.—Now, Mrs. Mansfield, will you please state whether the conversations here alluded to took place? A.—Never in this world.

Q.—Are they in any part or particular, from first to last, in so far as they may refer to this defendant, to the possible extracting from him of any money, true or false? A.—False in every particular.

Q.—And you assert that during the whole time Richard E. King lived in your house, no such conversation took place between yourself, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Williams, as alluded to here? A.—Never, Sir; Mrs. Williams is a relative of mine, and she is now here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I will be twenty-four years of age on the 15th of December next, and have resided in this City since 1867; I resided immediately previous in Philadelphia.

Q.—Are you a married lady? A.—I have been married since; I was married in San Francisco, in 1864, to Mr. Frank Lawlor; I had not been previously married; I only resided in San Francisco a few months; I married in September, and left on the 11th of January following.

Q.—Have you any recollection, Mrs. Mansfield, while you were in San Francisco, of Mr. Lawlor's placing a pistol to a man's head? A.—Never to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you any recollection of a pistol being placed at a man's head in your presence? A.—Well I can't tell unless you tell me by whom, because I don't remember.

Mr. Fellows objected to this line of examination as having no bearing legally on the issue. This was a matter altogether under the discretion of the Court, and he asked it to interfere here.

Mr. Spencer said it was directed with a view to test the credibility of the witness, and was therefore admissible. He charged that this was a case of blackmail, and was justified in adducing every incident to establish that theory.

Mr. Fellows insisted that an inquiry into all the private affairs of Mrs. Mansfield was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case. Her marriage, her divorce from her husband, or anything concerning them, had nothing to do with the issue.

Mr. Beach observed that the conduct of Mrs. Mansfield in instituting this proceeding was grievously unwise and injurious. What was her attitude before the Court? She attempted to refute the sworn affidavit of the colored man King, her servant, who swore to circumstances that came within his personal knowledge. The collision between herself and this colored man came, and the letters written in the hours of leisure, this private correspondence, this amorous bye-play between herself and Col. Fisk, she threatened to publish and expose. The stories of each were in direct contradiction to each other, but who was to be believed? He insisted the credibility of the witness was at stake, and it was to be determined by his just character and antecedents.

Judge Bixby ruled that the question was relevant.

Q.—Can you not tell me whether in San Francisco a pistol was pointed in your presence at a man's head without learning the name of the party who pointed it? A.—There was a circumstance of that kind happened.

Q.—Was it a man by the name of D. W. Pearly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it pointed at him by a person of the name of Warren? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was Pearly at the time it was presented? A.—In the parlor in my mother's house.

Q.—Did he sign a check before he went out? A.—Yes, I believe he did.

Q.—For how much? A.—I have not the remotest idea.

Q.—Did you hear the amount mentioned? A.—No, Sir, I never heard $3,000 or any other amount mentioned.

Q.—Was there any relation subsisting at the time between yourself and the person called Warren? A.—He married my mother.

Q.—Any between yourself and Mr. Pearly? A.—None whatever; I suppose Pearly was standing at the time of the occurrence; he was not lying upon anything.

Q.—When Warren called and found Pearly inside what did he say? A.—I don't remember what passed at all.

Q.—Do you recollect Warren coming into the room and charging Pearly with being criminally intimate with you, and telling him he must either be shot or pay, or words to that effect? A.—Nothing of that kind passed at all; I don't remember anything about a check; Warren did not shoot Pearly; the latter left through the door.

Q.—Did he have anything on him except his shirt? A.—He was fully dressed. My maiden name is Mansfield, and I never bore that of Warren; I got divorced from my husband in New-York State, and the divorce was signed by Judge Barnard; my husband was served with notice of the divorce in this City. I sought to obtain a divorce previously from my husband in Boston, Mass., but failed, not being a resident. I left California on the 11th of January, 1864, and never had any intimacy with Pearly while residing there. I then came to New-York with my husband, and we separated in 1866, and then went to Boston, and, by advice of our friends, lived together again for a short time. We finally parted in 1866. I left for Philadelphia, and resided in No. 1,312 Chestnut-street; subsequently I came to New-York and lodged with Mrs. Rynders, in No. 27 Amity-street, where I remained until I got my divorce, in November; there were no ladies living with Mrs. Rynders, but there were several Southern gentlemen.

Q.—Did you live in the house of a party named Bella Adams? A.—No. I never knew any person of that name. I lived in No. 42 Lexington-avenue, with Mrs. Bishop. After this Mr. Fisk got me apartments at the America Club-house, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway. Prior to making Fisk's acquaintance I did not know Bella Adams.

Q.—Did not Mr. Fisk for the first time see you in the house of this Adams? A.—I never heard of such a person in my life. I first saw him in the house of Annie Wood, in Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—Did she keep furnished rooms? A.—She did not have anything of the kind. She was an actress, and an acquaintance of my husband. I remained at those lodgings for one month, and removed to Jersey City.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—Nine weeks. I then went away, and on my return stayed at the Clarendon Hotel for three weeks. I next purchased the house No. 18 West Twenty-fourth-street and remained there a year. I afterward occupied rooms for two months at Jerome House, Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, and finally purchased the house No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, where I now live. I formed the acquaintance of Mr. Stokes, in Philadelphia, and was visited by him during my friendship with Mr. Fisk.

Q.—Have you any letters of Mr. Fisk besides those referred to in the affidavit? A.—Yes, but I could not tell how many. I never stated I had given them up.

Q.—When you became acquainted with Fisk had you any property? A.—A little.

Q.—How much personal property had you outside of your personal ornaments? A.—I might not have a bank-book, but I certainly was not poverty-stricken. I have always been well cared for.

Mr. Spencer—You appear to be. How much personal property did you have at that time?

Objected to and question excluded.

Q.—During the time you resided at this Club-house, did Fisk pay your board. A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge, nor make me any presents individually.

Q.—Did he directly or indirectly furnish means for you while you were at the Club-house?

Witness—Am I obliged to answer that question?

The question was objected to, and the Court informed Miss Mansfield that she was not bound to state anything that would criminate or disgrace her.

Q.—Did he, directly or indirectly, furnish means for you while you were at the Club-house? A.—The reason I objected to it was because he did not personally contribute to my support, but it was through him I made some money—through some speculations—and I don't, of course, think that he supported me. I did not understand it so. It was not done with that intention at all.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that when you were at this Club-house you were supported through money received from stock operations conducted in your behalf by Col. Fisk? A.—Yes, it was to that effect.

Q.—What were these stock operations? A.—They were some that were entered by a mutual friend of ours—Mr. Marston.

Q.—Who furnished Marston money for the operation? A.—I don't know who furnished him with the money; I suppose it was his own.

Q.—Do you know personally that Marston made any operation? A.—Yes, I have a note to that effect.

Q.—Did you ever receive money from Marston or Fisk as the proceeds of that stock operation? A.—Yes, Sir; two or three hundred dollars a month.

Q.—Where did I understand you to say you moved from the Club-house? A.—To Jersey City.

Q.—And you mentioned you were there with Fisk for nine weeks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he not support and maintain you during that time? A.—I don't think so, directly; the money, I suppose, came from the Erie Railway; I went to Jersey on that occasion with the officers of the Erie Company, and the railroad paid all the expense; after leaving Jersey I went to Boston.

Q.—Where were you stopping in Jersey City? A.—Taylor's Hotel, where I occupied a suite of rooms.

Q.—Did anybody occupy them with you? A.—All the time, do you mean?

Q.—You know what I mean? A.—Mr. Fisk did, sometimes.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—During the day it was used as a sort of rendezvous by the officers.

Q.—During the night only by yourself and Col. Fisk? A.—Yes; that is all, I think.

Q.—Describe the stock operations by which the rent was paid for the house in Twenty-third-street?

Question excluded, as a suit in relation to these matters was pending in the Civil Courts.

Q.—Do you remember the name of any stock or corporation in which there was any operation in your behalf during that time? A.—The Cleveland, Pittsburg and New-York Central; I don't remember any others at present.

Q.—Who was the broker who made the operations for you? A.—Some of the operations were made through the office of Howe & Berriden. Other operations were conducted by different brokers.

Q.—Did you receive any money from the brokers arising out of these operations? A.—It was not necessary for me to see them personally.

Q.—Did you see any of them? A.—Not personally.

Q.—Then the money you supposed came from these operations came to you from Fisk personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Bixby said that counsel had proceeded far enough in this matter.

Q.—You changed your residence to your present dwelling at what time? A.—1868, I think.

Q.—Where did you get the means to purchase the house where you at present reside? A.—Out of my stock speculations.

Q.—And through the same process and in the same way you describe? A.—Not exactly.

Q.—What was the difference? A.—From the money I made out of the stock speculations I bought Government bonds and I held these sometime.

Q.—Who got these bonds—did you personally? A.—No; I think Mr. Fisk's clerk bought them for me.

Q.—Who furnished money to buy these bonds? A.—It was furnished out of these stock speculations.

Q.—Did you get the money personally and give it for these bonds, or did not Mr. Fisk furnish all these moneys? A.—He did not; I held the money given for the bonds in my hands before the bonds were bought.

Q.—Where did you get that money? A.—From Fisk.

Q.—What amount in Government bonds? A.—About $15,000, I should say.

Q.—And that money, you say, was expended by the purchase of the house? A.—I say I bought Government bonds for that.

Q.—Who supplied the money to furnish the house? Mr. Fisk—I had a horse and carriage.

Q.—Did Mr. Fisk furnish them?

Judge Bixby prevented this line of examination.

Q.—You state that after King leaving your service he went into the employment of Col. Fisk? A.—Yes. I saw him outside the Opera-house in Fisk's uniform.

Q.—You say you never gave up the letters of which you spoke? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you supply them to Mr. Stokes. A.—I gave them to him to the number of about seventy-five.

Q.—They were the original letters that Col. Fisk had written to you during your intimacy with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you gave them to him for what purpose? A.—Because he told me it would benefit him in the case that was pending between him and Mr. Fisk at the time.

Q.—You understood that to be the arbitration pending before Mr. Seward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you furnished these letters to Mr. Stokes at his request, he saying to you that they would be a benefit to him in this litigation pending before Mr. Seward, did you not? A.—I did, certainly; I don't deny I answered it, but I was going to say something which would change the whole tenor of it; I did not mean it would be a benefit so much as an explanation.

Q.—Did he ever return them to you? A.—No, to my surprise.

Q.—When did you first understand that he had delivered them up? A.—I think the next day, when he came to the house, he told me he had given them up, and I was very much surprised.

Q.—Have you seen any of these letters since? A.—Never.

Q.—You don't personally know what became of them? A.—Not personally.

Q.—Have you exhibited to Mr. Stokes the other letters in your possession? A.—No.

Q.—You don't think that Mr. Stokes has any of these letters in his possession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you talked with him in regard to them? A.—Never, except I stated I thought I had given him all the letters, and I found I had not.

Q.—Did you understand that Mr. Stokes was intending to move to set aside the award which was made by Mr. Seward? A.—I heard something about it.

Q.—Did you not furnish Mr. Stokes with the affidavit upon which to move to set aside the award made by Mr. Seward? A.—There have been so many affidavits that I have issued from one time to another that I can't remember.

Q.—Signed for whom, and in regard to what cases? A.—In regard to my case against Fisk and Stokes vs. Fisk.

Q.—You don't remember then whether you made an affidavit? A.—Not enough to swear to it.

Q.—Did you furnish these letters to any person in the employ of the *Herald* office? A.—Never.

Q.—You made an affidavit in which you set not quite a number of these letters? A.—Yes.

Q.—You furnished them to Mr. Stokes? A.—Yes.

Q.—To be used against Fisk? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do that for; were they not private letters, written to you by Fisk? A.—I was asked to state what I knew in regard to the litigation going on between Fisk and Stokes, and I stated it as truthfully as I knew, and the letters were introduced, as I understood it, as part of the evidence.

Q.—Then you furnished this affidavit setting out copies of confidential letters between you and Fisk to Stokes, to aid him in this litigation against Fisk? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Schafer had commenced in the name of Stokes several suits against Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any consultations or conversations with Mr. Schafer in your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were there not papers in regard to those suits drawn up at your house? A.—I think there were stenographers' notes taken of what I knew.

Q.—You did not consider that conversation about the suits? A.—No.

Q.—These stenographers' notes were in reference to these suits which Schafer commenced, were they not? A.—What I knew about the case.

Q.—Were the copies of the letters taken there? A.—I will not swear to that; I don't remember whether they were on that night or not, or whether they were furnished by Stokes to his lawyers.

Q.—Did not you and Stokes together look over the letters and make copies of them for the use of the affidavit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did the copies get within his possession? A.—I gave them to Stokes.

Q.—Who made them? A.—I suppose he employed somebody to do them.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Sweeny in regard to a settlement of these difficulties? A.—When?

Q.—At any time? A.—I never went to Mr. Sweeny until—

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Sweeny at any time with reference to the settlement of these difficulties? A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any communications to him upon that subject? A.—I don't know; I never did.

Q.—You never made any communication to him upon that subject? A.—I know there was one made, but I don't think I wrote it.

Q.—Who did write it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who did you hear wrote it? A.—Mr. Courtney.

Q.—How did you learn that he wrote it? A.—He sent it up to me to sign.

Q.—Then you did send a letter. A.—I did send a letter not asking for a settlement at all.

A.—That is not the communication I referred to? A.—Never another to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know that any applications were made to Mr. Sweeny with reference to a settlement of the controversy between Mr. Stokes and Mr. Fisk? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was not that ever talked over between you and Mr. Stokes? A.—No.

Q.—Do you mean to swear that upon no occasion you and Mr. Stokes had conversations in regard to the disposition or settlement of these difficulties with Fisk? A.—I suppose you mean to cover up all the ground in every way?

Q.—I put it to you whether you and Stokes have not had discussions in regard to the subject of the settlement of his difficulties with Fisk? A.—No.

Q.—With regard to a compromise of these difficulties? A.—I never knew there was to be any compromise.

Q.—Now you never made any expression to Stokes or Stokes to you in reference to what Fisk or these other people had to pay for a settlement or a compromise? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you send a card to Mr. Tweed upon that subject? A.—No I never sent a card.

Q.—Did you send any letter or note to him? A.—I wrote a little note to ask an interview.

Q.—Was that interview directed toward a settlement? A.—Not particularly so.

Q.—Was it in any degree so? A.—It was merely to protect me. I wanted it to ask as a personal favor of Mr. Tweed.

Q.—That is to get payment of your supposed claims? A.—No. I made these affidavits and I did not care about having the thing public, and I wanted to see what he would do for me.

Q.—Do what? A.—Merely to consult with him about it.

Q.—Consult about what? A.—About the affidavits.

Q.—Those you had sent out had been used, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it about getting them back? A.—No.

Q.—What did you want to consult with him, then, about? A.—I wanted to consult with him upon the whole matter.

Q.—These affidavits reflected some upon Mr. Tweed, did they not? A.—I think I sought Mr. Tweed before I made the affidavits. It was about the arrest of Stokes, and took place on the 11th January.

Q.—Did you go to Albany about the matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom? A.—To Mr. Tweed.

Q.—Was that just before this affidavit was made? A.—Yes, Sir. That was after the arrest of Stokes. I thought there would be a good deal of publicity about this matter and I wanted to avoid it.

Q.—How did you expect to avoid them by going up there? A.—I did not know but what he might, being a friend of Fisk—

Q.—That he could exert his friendship with Fisk and you could avoid it? A.—Not that way.

Q.—How did you expect his being a friend of Fisk would help you? A.—Oftentimes the intercession of a friend prevents a conflict.

Q.—And that was what you went there for? A.—Yes. I did not go there for a settlement.

Q.—You went there for the purpose of arrangement and avoiding an exposure? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, if I understand you, you say you were desirous of getting the influence of Tweed with Fisk, and his intercession, for the purpose of avoiding these scandalous disturbances? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have acted upon the same disposition since? A.—I think I have shown a disposition to fight.

Q.—How lately did that disposition supervene; when did you give up the idea of friendly intercession? A.—When he commenced to persecute me; about the time he bought over King.

In reply to the Judge, she stated she did not know where the letters mentioned in the affidavit were, but they were last in the hands of Mr. Sweeny.

At this point of the case the investigation was adjourned for two weeks.

## GRENTHAL CAUGHT.

### A Clerk Robbed in John-street—The Notorious Outlaw Arrested for the Crime.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Arthur C. Taylor, in the employ of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 111 William-street, was on his way back to his office with $250 in his outside coat-pocket in three packages. When in front of No. 39 John-street, he was suddenly pushed rudely from behind, and found himself surrounded by several men. Turning he saw the man who pushed him go into the store No. 39 John-street, and at the same moment missing his money he followed the man, who was no other than the notorious "General" Grenthal, into the store and accused him of the robbery. Grenthal denied the charge, but he went rapidly back to the rear of the store, where Mr. Robert Foulds, an attaché of the store, saw him lay two packages containing $150 down on the counter, and these were positively identified by Mr. Taylor as two of the three stolen from his pocket. Patrolman Ryan, Second Precinct, then being called in, Grenthal was taken to the Beekman-street Police Station, where he gave his name as Abram Myers. He was then taken before Superintendent Kelso, at Police Head-quarters, where he made no attempt to deny his identity.

Grenthal was at once taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, where complaint was made against him, and he was committed for examination on Monday morning.

### Atrocious Case of Infanticide.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Flannery, Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the dead body of a newly-born male infant in the yard in rear of Trinity Church, partially concealed under some leaves. It was wrapped in a calico dress, and, upon examining the body, the officer found that the throat had been cut, and that there was a gash on the left cheek. The body was taken to the Liberty-street Police Station, and efforts were at once made to ascertain the paternity of the child and to learn by whom it had been thrown into the church-yard. All of these were, however, unavailing, and but little hope is entertained that the authors of the crime will ever be discovered. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

## LAST WINTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

BY N. S. D.

After fifteen years I spent a second Winter, in 1870-1, in the Russian capital. It was at first, as now, a city of palaces—broad and well-paved streets, imposing public buildings, fine cathedrals and churches, mansions of great architectural merit standing in their own inclosures, handsome shops, capacious and well-ordered market-buildings, squares and inclosures admirably kept, gardens filled with conservatories, and green houses, piazzas half a mile in length, roofed over the sidewalks and presenting from the street lines of graceful elegance, and rounded corners, imposing *façades*, and stately colonades—all these and more making St. Petersburg, to a stranger who judges from the outside, unsurpassed in show by any city in Europe. Everything is constructed for effect. "Assume a virtue if you have it not" ought to be the motto of the great metropolis. The streets, for example, are full of shams. A house of one story is raised to the dignity of two by a painted wooden *facade*, with false windows, bolted to the real tenement by iron bars. Brick buildings are masked with painted boards to imitate Grecian temples. Gateways of wood stuccoed to resemble stone; pine doors grained to the appearance of mahogany; deal cornices, pilasters, entablatures and pediments colored to look like marble or slate or granite, meet the eye everywhere. Even the boarding round a house under repair is sometimes painted with doors and windows, in order to seem like a habitation. The same spirit shows itself in the uneasy haste with which large edifices are run up. A Russian, more even than an American, no sooner begins than he is impatient to see the result. Palaces are put together without regard to expense provided time can be saved. Twenty millions of roubles were expended on the Winter Palace in a single year—the workmen holding blazing fires to the walls to dry them foot by foot as they proceeded. This impatience, combined with the instability of the soil, and a severity of frost that nips and shivers the finest granite, will effectually prevent St. Petersburg from ever being an old city. Within the houses, however, no expense is spared to produce comfort. Brick walls, five and six feet in thickness, are pierced by large windows of double plate glass; stoves constructed of bricks and made by aid of stucco to resemble furniture, are found in every room; flues run beneath the floors and behind the wainscoting, and every appliance of science to art is called into requisition to cause a genial warmth to pervade every part of the mansion. This mild atmosphere is perfumed with flowers. Luxurious furniture, splendid mirrors, costly chandeliers, statuary, articles of *virtu*, with draperies of velvet, satin and lace vie with all the plants of the tropics to make the dwellers within the great mansions of St. Petersburg forget the rigors of the climate. No expense is spared to impart the comforts of other latitudes to Russian homes. Apartments are large, wrappings of fur and wool are left in the hall, and guests at dinners and balls accost one another in the lightest of Summer costumes.

To look from this artificial life out on the street, is like a peep through a camera at some magic phantasmagory. There is the gray, drear atmosphere; there are the embankments of snow and ice, forming ramparts higher than the heads of the passers-by between the *trottoirs* and streets; the huge icicles, making a cave of stalagmites and stalactites out of the playing fountains; the firm-trodden way of snow, along which the runners of the sledges and sleighs slide and creak; the shrubs and trees, encased with silver sheathing; and the wraps of furs and wools in which all wayfarers are enveloped. The variety of costumes that pass under your eyes suggests the vastness of the Empire. The Cossack trotting along, his lance at rest in its socket; the Circassian cavalier, clad in his coat of mail, on the keen gallop through the streets; the Kamschatdale soldier, in white-bear skin uniform, shooting his gun into the air; the grave, bearded Moslem street-merchant from Kazan; the squads of Fins guarding the public offices; the Tartar guards, Polish infantry, Mongol scouts, with a hundred other varieties of nations and their attire, make St. Petersburg seem more like a rendezvous for the hostages of an enemy than quarters for soldiers of a single country. Uniform of one kind or another invests half the population. Then the pacific denizens, comprising Germans and Spaniards, Italians and Greeks, French and Arabs, Chinese and Persians, East Indians and Jews, each race and class clad in its own peculiar costume, and all, whether owing allegiance to the Czar, or claiming the benefit of his commercial policy toward strangers, aliens in the city. Everything—speech, dress, manner of salutation, methods of doing business, habits of life, as well as complexion, hair, eyes and stature—show that all is foreign. The bearded Russians are outnumbered in the capital of their own Empire, not by foreigners only, in the usual acceptation of that word, but by their enforced compatriots, Fins, Lettes, Poles, Jews, Mongols and Kamschatdales.

The most crowded part of St. Petersburg is the Nevskoi Prospekt, a street of four versts in length, a walk through which, if one brings the eyes to see, will reveal much of Winter life in Russia, and indeed of all life. Starting from the extreme end, where a monastery and a cemetery remind you of death and solitude, you arrive at low wooden houses, which lead you to a cattle market, where, around the spirit-shops, may be seen swarms of noisy, singing peasants, rough clad, dirty and boorish, the company not infrequently mixed with girls and women as rough and dirty as the men. It is, in fact, the picture of Russian village life, common over the whole country, repeated here in the suburbs of the metropolis. Further on, as you advance toward the centre, the houses improve. Some are of two and occasionally of three stories. Inns and restaurants, constructed of brick or stone, rise into something of a town-like appearance, and shops and warehouses become like those of the small provincial market towns. Next follow magazines and stores for the sale of invalided furniture and superannuated apparel, which, having spent their youth in the service of the gentry, are consigned in old age to the use of the common classes. The tenements are painted yellow and red, after the old national fashion, and every man displays the long, rough Muscovite beard, and the still longer and rougher Muscovite or Persian caftan. As you continue your walk, the *Isvoshtshiks*, who have strayed so far from their central haunts, begin to appear. The class of people changes. Business-men, wrapped to the chin, pass hastily by you. Hats instead of caps, shaven chins instead of beards, furred and furbelowed ladies instead of female tramps and farm-scullions, become the rule. A bend occurs in the street where the houses are assuming an air of stateliness, and at once the huge gilded spire of the Admiralty, shooting itself toward the blue vault, is descried in the distance, floating over the intervening mist. You proceed along a street flanked by palatial mansions, cross a bridge, and begin to feel that you are in a mighty city. The dwellings now rise to four and five stories; the *trottoirs* are broad and scrupulously cleaned of snow and ice; if it is evening, lights flash from above hall-doors and out of the half-shuttered windows of banqueting-rooms and gilded *salons*; carriages and chariots, phaetons and coaches on runners, dash along the streets; ladies alighting under the covered and carpeted archways, liveried servants in waiting, waving plumes of officers in full military dress, and gentlemen with orders and decorations, meet your view at every corner.

From the Anitshkoff Bridge to the Admiralty is the fashionable part of the Prospekt. If it be late in the morning—the morning in St. Petersburg as in London reaching from breakfast, whenever that may be, to dinner—the bustle and throng in this quarter, if it be a fine day, are unsurpassed either in Paris or New-York. Four-in-hands are drawn up before the palatial mansions or are dashing down the street—Generals and Princes are elbowing through the crowd—shop keepers are carrying shawls and laces, jewelry and furs to the occupants of the frost-windowed carriages—footmen and outriders are delivering cards or bearing messages, and nods and greetings, gallantries and courtesies, courtly salutes and deferential hat-liftings, combined with fine horses, splendid equipments, dashing turn-outs, rich costumes and gay colors, made the scene lively and stirring in the coldest Winter day. Sumptuous shops, imperial palaces, cathedrals, academies and theatres are everywhere in sight, enhancing by their imposing architecture and magnificent decorations the splendor of the spectacle. This part of the street, though fully an English mile in length, does not contain more than fifty buildings, each of which, it may be inferred, must be of colossal magnitude. Most of the mansions here are the property of the several Churches that border the streets. The Greek, Dutch, Catholic, German, Armenian and others that received from Peter the Great large grants of lands, of little value at first, but from which, as they are now in the heart of the city, splendid revenues are derived. The people met in this part of St. Petersburg are civil and respectful—the common people, that is—the quarrels and disputes so frequent in the suburbs never occurring here. The lower classes in Russia are taught from their childhood to behave respectfully to their more fortunate fellow-men. Beside, the Sclavonian is by nature more ductile and better rounded off than the Saxon. He has neither his corners and crotchets, nor his combativeness. The northern side of the Prospekt being the sunny side, it is, along that broad *trottoir*, level to the street, so that in walking one needs never to step down a descent or up a rise, that the *beau monde* promenade every pleasant day of Winter. In shops and places of elegant amusement—in the equipages that roll noiselessly over the wooden pavement, or the costumes that make an almost infinite variety of lights and shades—in fine men, physically, and fair women—the Prospekt will compare well with the fashionable streets of the capitals of Europe and America.

The seasons and the variations of the weather bring about many, and very often sudden, changes in the street population of St. Petersburg. The temperature is proverbially capricious. There is nothing so unstable as a Russian day. In the morning costumes may be light and airy, and in the evening of the same day no lady would venture to stir abroad except in cloaks and mantles. Now, of some pleasant Autumn forenoon, light robes of gauze and silk flutter in the breeze; then, in the afternoon, every one is cased in furs. The sun shines, and swarms of dandies and *petites maitresses* come fluttering abroad; it rains, and the streets are abandoned to the undisputed possession of the "black people." One day all snow and sledges—the next all mud and clattering wheels.

It is not weather alone, however, that changes the daily physiognomy of St. Petersburg streets. Religious sects make up a large portion of the population. These, in their festivals and fasts, give character to certain days. The weekly holiday of the Moslems is Friday, when turbaned Turk and black-bearded Persian and swarthy Tartar take their leisure in the streets. On Saturday black silk caftans of wealthy Jews are intermingled with the brighter costumes on the *pavé*. And on Sunday Christians of all denominations come forth to their pious exercises or various diversions. Then, again, there are the year days, when the Lutherans celebrate their annual penance, the Romanists their feast to the Immaculate Virgin, and the Greek Christians their "Emperor's Day," with the thousand bells of the Holokolniks ringing their peals, and the wives and daughters of Russian gentry in blue, green, yellow and red come humming and fluttering abroad. The features most conspicuous in Russian life are, perhaps, to be found in the quays and markets. Toward 2 o'clock of a fine day during the season the world of promenaders begins to edge along in the direction of the English quay. Like all the quays of the city this quay is constructed of granite. It runs along the Neva, from the New to the Old Admiralty. Catherine caused the waters of her capital, to the length of not less than twenty-four miles, to be inclosed in granite. As in all constructions for water, the colossal part of the work is not that which meets the eye. The mighty scaffolding on which the English quay rests stands deeply embedded in the marshy soil below. Broad and handsome steps, every here and there, lead down to the river. Magnificent inclined planes, ornamented in Winter with columns and arches of ice, form descents for carriages on runners. The houses along the upper side are palaces. Here, toward the close of the day, congregate the fashion and rank of the metropolis, members of the Imperial family, and often the Czar himself, mingling with the loungers. Along the broad avenue sleighs of fanciful shapes, lined with scarlet cloths, and covered with richest furs, drawn by horses with coats like satin, and harness gleaming with gold and silver bosses, fly over the trodden snow or the ice-bound river. Generals, princes, nobles—the Emperor himself—are seen vying with meaner charioteers in the rapid course. A knowledge and love of horses seems indigenous in every Russian, as a portion, perhaps, of his Tartar descent. Though not good or graceful riders, man and boy, gentle or simple, will seize the reins without teaching or practice, and accosting the steeds with familiar names, and encouraging them onward with affectionate expressions, drive skillfully and fearlessly through the crowded thoroughfares. In the provinces, where the Government obliges the villagers to provide horses for travelers, any peasant's child is improvised for the *yemshtshith*.

Of the markets this is to be premised, that a love of conducting trade in Fairs is a distinctive feature of the Sclavonic race. The *Gostinnoi Door*, or great bazaar, is indispensable to a Russian town. It is in this that native manufactures are generally sold, and articles imported from east or west introduced. The Bazaar at St. Petersburg is a vast building, the upper floor of which is reserved for wholesale dealings. Below, the space is covered with long rows of booths appropriated to retail trade. The several traders congregate in their particular quarters—silversmiths, fruit-dealers, jewelers, furriers, clothiers, ironmongers and general furnishers, each in their own domain, upon which no one trespasses. Boots, saddlery, hats, clothing, plate, jewels, crosses, virgins, saints, amulets, church-ware, have each their allotted quarter, imparting to the general aspect the charm produced in gardening from planting flowers in masses. The several booths are presided over by traders each in full provincial costume. The Bazaar is the only place in which the *mushik* or "black people," as the peasantry are styled, can be favorably studied. Thousands of peasants enter St. Petersburg every day in the sheep-skin frock with the wool inside, not knowing whether they are to exchange it for the livery of a lackey or the caftan of a merchant's clerk. Cook or carpenter, mason or messenger, all comes alike to the handy *mushik*, while the bazaar and rag-market stand ready to supply every want. Dealers and customers are alike "black people" there—bearded, capped, shirtless and furred—all thoroughly un-European. The pastry-cook's corner is the most characteristic. Here are sold the fish *pirogas*, the greatest delicacy to the common classes. A large pot of green oil and a huge salt-stand contain the accompanying condiments. No sooner does the dealer catch the eye of a passer-by than he plunges one of the fish into the oil, sprinkles it with salt and presents it hot and dripping to his customer with a bow and compliment worthy of a Prince. The true *mushik* can seldom resist the temptation while a few copeks remain in his pouch. Seating himself on the bench, he will devour these greasy masses one after the other till his beard shines like ebony with the overflowings of the savory sauce. The unwashed *mushiks* are certainly not attractive. Their faces and beards are long, grimed and shaggy, their persons filthy, their voices loud and husky, and their sheepskin clothing full of vermin. This repulsive exterior, however, conceals a lively, good-humored, obliging nature, somewhat slavish, perhaps, but essentially polite and cordial. Cheating and drunkenness are universal; but address varnishes over the former, and the indifference with which the latter is viewed makes it more laughed at than deplored.

### Supposed Case of Homicide Disposed of.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, in the case of Daniel Sullivan, who died in Park Hospital from a fracture of the skull. Patrolmen Oates and Pierce, Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that they found deceased lying on the sidewalk in West-street, on Wednesday evening, in an intoxicated condition, and took him to the Station-house. When first taken he made no complaint of any kind, but in the morning said his head ached, and the doorman then examining him found a small cut on the top of his head, which Sullivan said he received on election day. No evidence could be obtained as to the manner in which the injuries had been received, and the jury rendered a verdict that they had been received in some manner unknown, but, as they believed, from an accidental fall on the pavement while deceased was intoxicated.

### Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and sixty-eight persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 19 fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $30,370, and an insurance of $171,700. Of these disasters, 7 were caused by carelessness, 2 by kerosene, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics of the past week, as reported by Dr. Russell, Register of Records, show 50 still births, 421 births, 158 marriages, and 437 deaths, being an excess of 17 over the mortality of the previous week. There were 57 cases of small-pox during the week ending at noon yesterday, being 14 more than the number reported during the previous week.

## SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Under the heading "The Next Great Conflict," the *United Presbyterian* has the following:

"The issue which expiring Popery is forcing upon the world is assuming a form in this country which cannot be much longer evaded. It is the genius of our government to make no discriminations against any religious persuasions. But when any class of men make, as a part of their religion, principles and practices that corrupt public morals, and that, unrestrained, would sap and subvert the foundations of our civil institutions, they make themselves fairly amenable to civil authority, and make an issue in which they must be met by all who desire the purity and permanence of our institutions. There could be no better illustration of what our nation would have become under Papal rule than what is now exemplified in New-York. It is the one City of our land ruled by adherents of the Pope. They have the majority of voters. They have filled the offices exclusively with Papists. And what has been the result? The City funds have been lavishly given for the support of Papal institutions. Corruption at which the country is appalled has been practiced among its officers, and the City itself may be said to have lain at the mercy of the ignorant, vicious and violent men who have kept them in power. These men are great brawlers for liberty, and they practice it themselves on the largest scale, but they recognize no rights in others to do anything offensive to the Pope. Not even a peaceable and orderly procession of Protestants would they tolerate on their streets. It may be said that the Papal system is not to be held responsible for all this. It may be said that it is contrary to its principles. In some respects it may be. But there can be no mistaking the legitimate tendency and effects of the great principle to which we have already referred—that binding Catholics to supreme and absolute obedience to the Pope. If there is nothing in his claims in any particular case conflicting with the claims of the civil government under which his subjects live, there may be no trouble. But let these claims come in conflict, what must be the result? Every true Catholic is bound to range himself on the side of the Pope. It is in the interest of the Pope not to provoke an open rupture with any civil government. He has learned this from sad experience. But he will not cease on this account to press his claims and secure, if possible, an acknowledgment of them in this country. In this he will be upheld by all his agents here, and by no class more obsequiously than by such men as now rule in New-York. The warnings given in passing events cannot fail to arouse more completely all enlightened friends of free institutions, all lovers of civil and religious liberty. They will be forced into united defense of their cherished principles; and when they are, we may look for such a conflict as this country has never yet had. We do not doubt the issue."

The *Liberal Christian*, commenting on the present state of Municipal affairs, says:

"It goes bravely on! One after another of the suspected, or, in public opinion, already convicted, thieves and robbers, is resigning or running away, and leaving the few that still stick in more and more peril of exposure and ruin. The resignation of Connolly and the appointment of Mr. Green as Controller, is the greatest and most substantial victory yet gained. That Mayor Hall should not have dared, with his amazing audacity, to appoint anybody except the people's candidate, Mr. Green, to the most important of all our offices, is most significant evidence that the wrath to come has penetrated the Mayor's pachydermic hide, and filled him with a wholesome dread of judgment. How Tweed still keeps up his show of courage is a psycological mystery. What is he made of? (except our money.) Only some fearful necessity—the hope of saving his gains or some part of them—could account for the firmness with which he hangs on to his office, in the midst of a scorn and hatred that hardly anybody else since Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold ever received. It is discouraging to learn that Mr. O'Conor thinks legal technicalities will make his prosecution barren, if not impossible. This is a poor commentary on our laws! But, although the honest citizens wish to see Tweed nailed to the wall as a necessary warning to other birds of his plumage and beak, yet their principal anxiety is to get rid of the disgrace of his political presence. They would even thank him to run away with their money if only he will promise never to show himself in public life again. We cannot rejoice too much at the political resurrection of Brooklyn, which, at an ever-decreasing distance, was following so sadly the disgraceful and perilous example of New-York. She lost her election to rogues, it is true. But she saved her honor by the indignation and business-like determination and method by which she has testified her scorn for corruption and her purpose to clear out the Augean stable of her municipal filth. Let all the cities of the Union troubled with Ringworms, join in the effort and support each other in the purpose to purge out these running festers. Meanwhile the young men are awake and doing admirable service. They do not mean to be caught in any of these gilded traps, or yield to the tricks of old and hardened politicians, who are sometimes honest patriots and pure-minded men, but demoralized in political tactics by bad company and bad times. The young men exhibit a noble spectacle. Irrespective of party, over a thousand of them are working only to secure purity in the ballot and honest men for candidates. They did yeoman's service at the election, and have received public thanks. 'These are our jewels,' let the matronly city say as she points to the noble Gracchi who served us and our City on election day! We believe the young men did the principal work to secure a comparatively pure, peaceful and reformatory election."

The necessity of educating children so that they will inevitably become Christians is urged by the *Churchman*. It says:

"The Brahmins educate their sons so that they shall infallibly become Brahmins; the Jews so that they shall infallibly become Jews; the Mohammedans so that they shall be Mohammedans; but the Christians educate their sons so that nearly half of them turn out unbelievers—professors of no religion at all. But it is said that our Church has no schools or colleges that are worthy of patronage. We deny it *in toto*. But if the charges were true, then it would be the fault of those who make the charge, and who refuse to patronize or endow their own institutions, while they do their utmost to build up the institutions of our opponents. However, a school or college in which our Book of Common Prayer is used, is thereby rendered superior to any conceivable institution without it. Life is more than learning. Character is something beyond intellect. The Prayer-book as an educator is a discovery in the progress of educational science not yet made by many who little dream what treasures it contains for the young. Now, we insist upon it that indifference to, or neglect of, the highest truth, really amounts to undervaluing it, or to denying it. At first, schools and colleges were built up on principles, not on shams. Their founders sincerely believed in their respective creeds, and fought for them. Today, a spurious liberality tolerates every shade of error for the sake of success. Numbers is the test of the merit of an institution, not the inculcation of the truth 'as this Church hath received the same.' If there were a school or college with ten thousand students, without any particular religious bias in the corps of instructors, with no chapel service, or a voluntary one, with a Jew to teach Hebrew, a Brahmin Professor of Sanskrit, a wonderful female doctor in divinity for chaplain, and infidel lecturers of world-wide reputation to teach natural science, it would be thought a great success; but with such men of education as that university would produce, our country and all religious bodies would, in two decades, be under the heel of tyrants such as we have never yet read of."

The *Independent* has the following on the ultimate success of the German Catholic Reform movement:

"Much as we admire the courage of Dollinger and his comrades, and respect them for having had the insight to see and the daring to declare that the doctrine of infallibility is an absurdity, we still find them far from free, far from enlightened. The progress they have made is the very thing which makes us impatient of their standing still where they are. They will be pelted with sharp stoning by both friends and enemies, if they do not take care. But, if the friends of special religion are wise, they will welcome the movement with open arms and hands and voices. Let them keep to their masses, if they like. Let them believe in transubstantiation, and preach it, if they want to. Let them believe in almost anything, and preach almost anything, so long as they will stay in the Roman Catholic Church; and, disbelieving in the doctrine of the Papal infallibility, preach against it! It is as true in ecclesiastical circles as in villages, in kingdoms as in families, that the foe in the household is the foe to be dreaded. The greater the apparent allegiance—nay, the greater the real allegiance, up to a certain point—the more powerful the opposition. A city attacked by hosts with battering-rams may withstand its enemies. A city undermined—a city whose chief Magistrates sympathize with its assailants, in even so much as one point—is lost. Change of faith in individuals, in communities, in churches, is not often wrought by recognized presentations of the opposite belief. It comes gradually, with small antagonism—slow divergence, but mighty ratio. Truth does not work by *coups d'état*. She evolves, she builds, she waits for the hours to mature. Hence her kingdom is not overthrown. The Lord may be known not by the storm or the whirlwind, but by the still small voice. The existence within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church of a body of men, like Döllinger, Schutte, Friedrich, Huber, Michelis, Reinkens, and Père Hyacinthe, who stoutly refuse to be anything but Roman Catholics, and recognize no ecclesiastical right in any man to say that they are not Roman Catholics, but who will fight Jesuitism and Jesuits to the death, and who beard the Pope to his very face, with indomitable refusals of his jurisdiction—the existence of this body of men is the most glorious thing since the days of Luther. It is a better thing than the days of Luther. Better because it is 300 years further on, 300 years nearer the ultimate triumph of freedom. The Munich Congress is only the natural sequence of the Vatican Council; the predestined because inevitable next step, as much a fixed fact as any in material embryology. The only reason that we, looking forward, cannot predict the precise date on which the fulfillment must come, is because of our ignorance. Each giant truth is born through travail. Earth completes her cycles. Meantime, hail to all human beings, all that will help the birth!"

The *Golden Age*, in treating the subject of a religion of life, says:

"Religion is primarily a matter of the heart. Its source is in the soul. It deals with the highest. It deals with the infinities. It is never anything too fine, and grand, and lofty, and holy to be brought down to the ordinary affairs of life or confounded with any merely earthly traffic. Religion is morality, and a great deal more. Many excellent evangelical critics who accuse rational Christians of preaching 'mere morality'—which, with them, is synonymous with good manners and the outward decencies of life—are strangely ignorant of the facts or strangely false to their convictions. We look upon religion as the quickener and inspirer of all goodness, the spirit that animates all sentiment and action, the soul of which morality is the body. A merely decent life is not the whole of it. Keeping out of jail and being respectable is only a small part of its varied and all-comprehending service. The soul that catches a glimpse of eternal realities, and tastes the divine sweetness of truth and love, is not content with even the finest ordering of existence. It frequently turns away from the noblest activities to commune with things invisible, and goes from the busy mart to the solitary place for prayer and inspiration. Religion is something loftier, higher in its range, and deeper in its depths, and more quickening and intense in its communication and experience, than can be put into any Poor Richard's maxims of worldly prudence; and to reduce it to a mere ordering of life and repair of the social mechanism of the world seems to us akin to profanation. Yet the moral side of religion needs a clearer recognition and bolder statement than it has ever obtained. It must be the world-orderer and world-mender, whatever more it may be. It must be this before anything. It is easy enough for a musician to tune his instrument to perfect pitch, but if not kept in tune by constant use, it soon relapses; the strings stretch and yield; the moisture affects them; heat and cold act upon it, and it loses its sweetness. We may put the harp of a thousand strings within us into perfect harmony with the notes of heaven; but if we do not put it to proper use in rhythmic, harmonious living, if we shut it up in its heart-case, and only touch its strings from time to time in the church or conference-room, it will soon become unpleasant, if not worse. The only way we can preserve the perfect pitch and the spiritual quality of our inner life is by putting our life in tune, in harmonious accord with our highest ideals. Religion which does not flow into life, into a melody of love and service, will end in profession or die at its source. True religion is life, a life harmonious, in perfect accord with the nature of things and the sublime order of the universe. The costly harp was not made with so much skill, and tuned with such delicate precision, to serve as a parlor ornament, nor to be kept always in tune, but to make music. The music is the main thing. We should think the man insane who spent his time in trying to keep his harp-strings in order. But many men and women reverse this rule in religious things, and spend their whole life in merely trying to get their inward nature to keep in tune. One reason why so many associations are so fruitless and unsatisfying is that the thought and time and effort and excitement which should be given to music go elsewhere; the absorbing interest with most Christians seems to be how they shall get in tune and keep in tune, not how they shall make music, and that continually. And so they are always at the strings, tightening this and loosening that, and fretting, instead of filling all the air with music and praise. The world is full of discord only because religious people, and people who aspire to be religious, will not fill it with the harmony religion predicts and is."

## MILITARY GOSSIP.

Since the parade in honor of the Grand Duke, affairs have been in a very quiet condition in the First and Second Divisions. The parade on Tuesday was a very fine one, and did our militia great credit, a fact we are glad to record, as it was feared that the disappointment caused by Monday's rain would thin out the ranks. The marching of the regiments on review before Prince Alexis was excellent, and the Duke, sailor though he is, was very enthusiastic in his admiration of our State troops. The Twenty-second, Twelfth, Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments were specially commended, as they deserved to be. The Seventh appeared to great advantage. The magnificent alignments of the Seventh added to the laurels of that crack regiment, and were very instructive to other organizations. A full description of the parade appeared in Wednesday's issue of the Times.

The following soldiers serving in volunteer regiments during the war are requested to apply to Major Fred. J. Karcher, Room No. 20 Army Building, corner Houston and Greene streets, to receive the amount due to them from the United States, as back pay, bounties, &c.: W. H. Cook, Company D, Sixth N. Y. V.; Max Frenchel, Company F, Sixty-eighth N. Y. V.; John MacCarty, Company B, Sixty-seventh N. Y. V.; F. Tungelaus, Company K, Forty-first N. Y. V.

It is said that Gen. Franz Sigel will visit Newark next week to make arrangements for organizing a German company, to be attached to the new Prussian Regiment just organized in this City.

The tenth annual reception of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, will take place on Wednesday evening next, at the armory, corner Broadway and Fourth-street. A pleasant time is anticipated by the members.

A Richmond, Va., paper says: "In the organization of the volunteer State militia, it was the wish and policy of those in authority that Virginia, in emulation of some of her sister States, should have a National Guard, to which a fine gray regulation uniform for all the troops was prescribed by law. The experiment has worked well, but it has been found that the spirit of several old companies, which went through the war in the gray during the war, has a long and honorable record in it, and a desire of connecting the present with the past, and preserving their own identity by retaining their *ante-bellum* uniforms, with which pleasant memories are associated. These companies are willing to revive them at their own expense for uniforms and equipments, to put them in trim as soldiers. There are several such all over the State. In this city are the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Young Guard, the Fayette Artillery and the Light Dragoons, all of whom will reorganize if allowed to do so in their own way. By so doing they would do nothing in opposition to the wishes of the State authorities prescribing the gray, but they can get into position sooner and better in their own way. They may wear the gray on parades, but they want their old uniforms for identification at least on special occasions. We learn that the Legislature, when it meets here, will be asked to pass an act to legalize the accomplishment of this. Such provisions would, of course, apply to companies heretofore constituting a part of our old soldiery. The Blues, the oldest military organization in the United States, will be chartered as an independent company, and thus preserve its identity, its traditions and the associations that cluster around long years of active service."

The permanent organization of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Geary's White Star Division, held a reunion recently in Philadelphia, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lookout Mountain. Gen. George G. Meade, Gov. Geary and other officers were present, and the occasion was one of interest.

The National Rifle Association is now organized, and hope to be at work in the Spring. The Board of Officers is composed of men who are in earnest, and it is expected that the organization will become a National Association extending throughout the Union.

The Twelfth Regiment will give a calico hop on Dec. 6.

The members of Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment are requested by Capt. Colfax to assemble at the armory on Monday, at 9½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late esteemed comrade, Andrew Jackson.

### Trial Trip of a New Steam-Boat.

The trial trip of the new steamer *Trinidad*, built by John Englis & Son for Menendez & Co., of Havana, took place yesterday. The engines were put in by Murphy & Co., of the Quintard Iron-works. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 16½ feet. She is to be a consort to the *Villa Clara*, and will run from Havana to the south coast of Cuba. The boat left the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded down to Sandy Hook, then turned up the North River as far as Manhattanville, and returned, the boat making sixteen knots an hour. A number of guests were on board, among whom were the Spanish Consul, Mr. D. S. Downing, Mr. Latasa, the agent for the Company; Mr. Steven Cox, Mr. J. Murphy and Mr. John Englis.

### Audacious Street Robbers.

Henry Skillan, of No. 231 William-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, stating that when he was standing in front of No. 113 Chatham-street yesterday morning he was approached by Richard Hawkins and another man, who made an assault upon him, and that during the mêlée he lost a gold watch chain and a ring, all valued at $31. Hawkins, who was the only one arrested in connection with the charge, was committed in default of $2,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1871.

## The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

## Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

## To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

## The Parks and Hall's Appointments.

We have maintained all along, and we still maintain, that the public are insulted when HALL makes appointments to office. The *Tribune* wastes columns every week in the effort to prove that HALL is an honest man, and not a rogue. We say that no honest man would have signed away six millions of the public money in the course of a few hours without a single inquiry or protest; that no honest man would have consented to act as an instrument of theft and fraud in the hands of TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY; that no honest man would *have continued to defend the Court-house frauds* AFTER THEY WERE EXPOSED, as HALL did; that no honest man, in HALL's position, would have vouched for the fidelity of all the City Departments so recently as June last, as HALL did in his message. If these proofs against HALL are not sufficient to convict him before a jury, they are quite sufficient to convict him before the tribunal of public opinion.

This being HALL's case, he has no right to hold office, and if he had any respect for public opinion, he would have bowed to its verdict on the 7th, and resigned his position The *World*, with its usual blundering folly, begged the other day that the Democratic Reformers would accept offices from Mayor HALL as far as they could get them. The *World* is always helping its friends in that one-eyed fashion. We confess that we would rather have had Col. STEBBINS installed in his old office *after* HALL had been got rid of, but there has been some misunderstanding about the facts of the case. We understand that when Col. STEBBINS resumed his old position as President of the Parks Department—an office which the public, as we believe, would have conferred upon him by a popular vote if they could have done so—he distinctly announced to the Committee of Seventy that he considered he held the office only *ad interim*, and as a citizen desirous of reducing the chaos then existing in the City Departments. He said that when the Legislature met it would have an opportunity of arranging the general affairs of the City in its own way, and in the meantime he would do his best to carry on the Department.

Since then, Col. STEBBINS and his colleagues have been trying to stop the frightful waste and extravagance set afloat by HENRY HILTON (whose sponsor is Mr. A. T. STEWART) and SWEENY. The cost of the parks latterly has been enormous—somewhere, we have heard, near $8,000 a day. The works were in a sad state of neglect, notwithstanding this prodigality, and every section of the Department was in arrears of pay. So much for having the "towering spirit" of SWEENY (as Mr. GREELEY calls it) and the "intellect" of HENRY HILTON in the Parks Department. When all the truth comes out, the public will be able to estimate better how much they owe to SWEENY, HILTON, and TOM FIELDS. The secrets will be known some day.

In reference to the report which we quoted yesterday from the *Sun*, stating that Mayor HALL and Col. STEBBINS had lovingly breakfasted together at the Manhattan Club, &c., we have received the following letter, which tells its own story:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 BROADWAY, Nov. 25, 1871.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to state that the article copied from the *Sun* in your journal of this morning, relating to me, is incorrect. I did not enter or leave the Manhattan Club in company with Mayor HALL on Wednesday morning last; did not breakfast with him on Wednesday morning, or on any other morning, or meet any members of the Committee of Seventy there. I did, however, go to the Manhattan Club at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning for the purpose of taking the oath of office as Commissioner of Public Parks, before Mayor HALL, who was there at that hour, and was the fit person to administer it.

The statement in the *Sun* has no other foundation.

The further statement that I had anything to do toward introducing Mr. HALL or Mr. SWEENY into the Union Club, or that Mr. FEARING is my son-in-law, or any relation or connection of mine, is also without foundation.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY G. STEBBINS.

We will only add, with regard to our own position in this affair, that our course is what it was a year and a half ago: bring *all* the guilty parties to justice. Let no one be shielded. CONNOLLY, TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL have been equally involved in a great conspiracy against the public. It is all nonsense for outsiders to say that one is more guilty than another. Only a judicial investigation can decide their degrees of guilt. At present we can only see that they have all taken part in a great conspiracy against the public. Is not that the opinion of ninety-nine men out of a hundred, all over the United States?

## Advertising and Bribery.

The *Tribune* was yesterday rewarded for its exertions in behalf of Mayor HALL & Co. with twenty-four columns of Corporation advertisements. Upon the whole, the bribe has been well earned, but why is the *Tribune* so modest with regard to the annuity it is receiving from the Boss? Why does it practice a silly deception on its readers? It says that it has only received $23,000 odd from the City for advertising, while the TIMES has received $34,000. But the *Tribune* carefully suppresses the only two facts which are of any importance in the question: namely, (1,) that the bulk of its Corporation advertising has been published this year, and the bills for *that* it dishonestly suppresses; (2,) that the TIMES attacked the Ring *while* it received the Corporation advertisements, that the advertisements were then withdrawn and sent to the *Tribune*, (by advice of PETER B. SWEENY in consultation with HANK SMITH,) and that the *Tribune* from that moment handled the Ring very tenderly. The fact is that the *Tribune* would literally sell its soul for advertisements. It absolutely consented to insert the Democratic ballots the day before election, with a strong recommendation to its readers to vote them—and many unsophisticated rural readers of the *Tribune*, seeing the ballot in their trusted newspaper, cut it out and voted it. If that was not pushing greediness for money beyond all excusable limits, we should like to know what would be. Again it gave a very prominent place to Mr. GREELEY's "Bureau of Migration," in connection with HANK SMITH's bank, only two days before the latter failed. There is nothing like turning in the nimble penny.

It is well known that the TIMES will not take advertisements in this manner. We refused scores of such advertisements as the *Tribune* eagerly clutched at, all through election week. Moreover, there was a day—and there will be another—when it seemed to be our duty to remonstrate with Mr. A. T. STEWART for the discouragements he was throwing in the way of Reformers. Let it be remembered that throughout the Reform campaign, Mr. STEWART never assisted it by purse, word, or deed. His assessments will explain his affection for the Ring, and his extreme reluctance to see it broken down. It will be found when we make this examination that Mr. A. T. STEWART's property was very mildly treated by the Hilton fraternity. Now, the moment we made our first remonstrance with Mr. STEWART, it was revealed to us that we should be "punished"—Mr. STEWART would certainly withdraw his advertisements from us. We know by experience that such a warning would have frightened the *Tribune* out of its boots—it would have been on its knees before Mr. STEWART in five minutes. That is not our "way"—and we left Mr. STEWART to "punish" us.

What was the result? Many eminent firms, disgusted with this paltry attempt to coerce a newspaper, came to us with advertisements, although some of them were not in the habit of advertising. "You shall not suffer for your independence and plain speaking, they said; and so we submitted to our "punishment" with a good grace. Mr. A. T. STEWART is not yet the lord and master of the newspaper Press.

## Now for Hall!

Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY has been arrested at the suit of the people of the State of New-York for having, in the words of the affidavit of Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, "conspired with JAMES WATSON, deceased, WM. M. TWEED and others, fraudulently and by unlawful means to procure and cause to be divided between himself and his said co-conspirators at least $3,500,000, no part of said moneys ever having been justly or equitably due to any person or persons whomsoever." This proceeding against CONNOLLY is a sufficient answer to the people who affected to know that the "powerful arm" of somebody or other was interposing between the Ex-Controller and the legitimate consequences of his own acts. CONNOLLY occupied a position in which, by proper independence, he ought to have been able to check much of the fraudulent expenditure of the Ring. What Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN has been able to do is the best illustration of what CONNOLLY left undone. It is but just to add, that the points where Mr. GREEN has been thwarted show that his predecessor, even had he possessed equal independence and strength of character, could not have effectually checkmated TWEED, SWEENY and HALL. The complaint against CONNOLLY proceeds upon his connection with the infamous Interim Board of Audit. CONNOLLY may have been the weakest of the three parties to that colossal swindle. This will hardly help his case, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the State Courts that he was the least guilty.

Every reason that could be alleged for the arrest of Ex-Controller CONNOLLY may be urged with double force in favor of the arrest of Mayor HALL. He moved the resolution which directed the payment of the fraudulent claims. He was, to use the words of Mr. TILDEN, "the draughtsman in whose handwriting it stands today upon the public records, whom his associates might plead as their excuse for having believed that they were performing their duty, who knew that to audit is to hear, to judge, to determine whether the claim is valid, how much is properly due upon it. * * * * * *The chief conspirator*, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward, is Mr. Mayor A. O. HALL." CONNOLLY had, at least, the grace to retire from office when he found that he had forfeited the confidence of the people. HALL refuses to budge from his position, in open contempt and defiance of public opinion. CONNOLLY has helped to facilitate the work of reform; HALL has done all he could to obstruct it, and, in his feeble way, has persistently derided it. Even TWEED, with his coarse and groveling instincts, has gloried less openly in his crimes than HALL. The most impudent, the most knowing and the most slippery of the crew that profited by the half-hour's session of the Board of Audit must, and the people may rely upon it will, very shortly be arrested under a similar complaint to that under which his fellow-conspirators now await the course of justice.

## The Secret of Fire-Proof Construction.

The problem of fire-proof construction appears to have been more nearly solved by the builders of the French capital than by those of any other city in the world. At least, this is true as regards the construction of dwellings. Among us, not to refer again to the frame folly which has cost Chicago and the country so many millions, there is no such thing as a fire-proof dwelling, nor even a pretension in that direction. Notoriously, not one in a hundred of the houses erected in our cities, or anywhere else, can claim to be substantially built in any true sense so far as resistance to fire is concerned. Even if the walls exceed in thickness the traditional "eight inches," which, of late years, have become stereotyped into the phraseology of builders' contracts, there are elements of free combustion scattered throughout, in the wooden beams, floors, casings, doors, laths, wainscoting and roof timbers. From cellar to attic, food for fire is lavishly spread out, and, once lighted, the whole mass of fuel burns until everything combustible is consumed.

It is not worth anybody's while to tell us that fires in dwellings are comparatively infrequent, and that the destruction of handsome or costly private houses is so rare an event as to make insurance almost unnecessary. We understand all this, and do not raise any question upon such points. But, if nothing else is taught us all by the Chicago fire, we have learned that in the midst of our best built cities there lurks a possibility of widespread disaster, which conjunction of certain favoring circumstances may at any moment precipitate upon us. And if these elements of danger do exist, and are only waiting their opportunity to break loose; if a high wind, a cold night, a demoralized or exhausted fire department, a scarcity of water should; here form a partnership with the flames, does any one doubt that the result would be just such a mowing down of millions as Chicago has seen? It will not answer, therefore, to rest secure in the notion that, because, heretofore, the average method of construction has stood the test of moderate fires, there is no necessity of making adequate provision against extraordinary combinations of other elements with fire. We want no repetition of the Western horror here.

In the architectural reformation of Paris, especial pains were taken to make all the new buildings as nearly fire-proof as possible. And but for a single feature in their construction, this would have been accomplished, as is proven by the appearance of the houses upon which war and the Commune have set their seal of fire. As is well known, the modern Parisian house consists of a cellar, a store or shop on the ground floor, and above these from three to five stories of flats for dwelling purposes. All these buildings have substantial walls, well covered on the inside with a white plaster which is absolutely fire-proof, and markedly contrasts with the lath and plaster nuisance we endure so patiently; the floors, as described by an interested inspector, consist of light rolled H iron girders from wall to wall, and at about two and one-half feet apart; and stretching crosswise between them are lengths of bar-iron, placed very close together, each resting not on the bottom flanges of the H iron girders, but on their upper flanges, and cranked down between them by having the ends bent in a Z form. The whole space thus formed from girder to girder is filled in with brick-work, supported of course by the bar-iron crosspieces. A thick coating of plaster on both sides forms a cement for the bricks, and at the same time a ceiling for the lower rooms while the upper room has a flooring of oak, or other hard wood. Obviously, there is some degree of safety in a style of building such as this; but, as we have said, it has its element of weakness. Although the store floor is protected by iron shutters and doors like those in use on Broadway, the upstairs apartments communicate by wooden doors. Those who inspect the ruins in Paris, now remark that while the walls and floors remain comparatively uninjured, everything else in the burned buildings has been destroyed. At the expense of the Parisians, therefore, we may now learn just what their buildings lacked of being fire-proof, and by adopting their models, adding thereto the improvement of iron doors and cases, not only between the apartments but between the different floors, we may at length reach that comfortable sense of security derivable from living in a house which cannot be burned.

Such thorough construction as that described above costs money, it must be admitted; but, then, it also may save money, and, at all events, furnishes a fine anchorage for nervousness and timidity. As a cure for pyrophobia, which in some natures really amounts to a disease, such houses as these would prove remedial agencies indeed. A city thus built up might bid defiance to fire. It is idle, of course, to think of New-York as reconstructed on such substantial principles as these; but it is not too late to apply such principles to the better class of dwellings which are erecting by the thousand in the upper part of our City. And even if the subject be not deemed worthy of further legislation, we may safely assume that we have property-owners among us who, as a matter of personal interest and satisfaction, will think these suggestions worthy of practical attention.

## A Warning to Joint Stock Speculators.

"Bubble" companies are not so utterly unknown here that American readers should fail to share largely in the interest excited by a late English decision concerning them by Lord ROMILLY, the Master of the Rolls. The subject came up in the form of a bill in Chancery filed by Mr. PEEK, one of the shareholders in the celebrated house of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., (limited,) to recover his losses from the directors, on the ground that their misrepresentations had induced him to invest. The failure of this great concern, and the crash it made in the financial world, will long be remembered. Up to the year 1865, the house of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. was one of the largest, and supposed to be one of the soundest, in Great Britain. Its operations extended over the world, and its capital was measured by millions. Its name on 'Change was a synonym for strength, and men would have looked for the disappearance of Westminster Abbey, or the downfall of the monarchy, or any other improbable event, as soon as to see "OVERENDS" fail. Yet before Midsummer of that year, the great house was hopelessly insolvent. Its liabilities amounted to more than twenty millions of dollars, while its assets, reckoning the private estates of its members and the good will of their discount and banking business, did not reach within two or three millions of this amount. And even a large part of these assets was only fictitious—at least could not be realized without precipitating the overthrow. Any sudden attempt, it will readily be seen, on the part of the members of so conspicuous a house to convert their personal estates would at once have excited suspicion, and inevitable discovery and ruin would have followed.

In this emergency, the partners bethought them of a scheme which should save their credit and restore their shattered fortunes. A limited company, formed on the basis of the old house, with a paid up capital, would float the business until such time as the partners could gradually introduce their private fortunes to restore the concern. The plan was a specious one, and the Company of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. (limited) started with a flattering prospectus, an imposing Board of Directors, and every hope of a brilliant success. Among others taken by the glittering bait was Mr. PEEK, who bought shares from an original shareholder to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. This he did, as he now asserts, trusting implicitly in the representations put forth by the directors, and in entire ignorance of the insolvency of the old firm. For nearly a year, the beautiful illusion was kept up to the outside world. Large dividends kept the shareholders in good humor, and led many of them even, like Mr. PEEK, to invest again. But in May, 1866, the bubble burst and all was over.

The great trial which followed is doubtless familiar to our readers. The directors were acquitted of intentional fraud, and the shareholders pocketed their losses. But Mr. PEEK was not so easily satisfied, and hence the action referred to. Unhappily, he waited too long, and his disappointment will not be lessened by the reflection that he so narrowly missed success. Lord ROMILLY's decision clearly defines the equitable liabilities of the projectors of such an enterprise, as well as the equitable duties of subscribers. The suppression of truth and facts in the prospectus makes the directors responsible to those whom they thus deluded into loss. The shareholder by transfer, however, stands on a somewhat different footing from the shareholder by original allotment, and it is the duty of the former at once to satisfy himself by personal examination of the truth of the statements in the prospectus. Because Mr. PEEK had neglected to do this, because while the Company was apparently prosperous, he had not troubled himself about it and had taken action only when he found it a losing concern, he was not entitled to relief. But, although his bill was dismissed, his Lordship expressed his sense of what he stigmatized very severely as the misconduct of the directors, in issuing a misleading prospectus, by denying the defendants any costs.

Whatever may be the professional view of this important decision, there can be little doubt that to the general business public its principles will seem eminently right and just. The proneness to such speculation at present, renders it doubly necessary to protect the unwary by every safeguard, and to check the unscrupulous by enforcing a strict accountability. In this case, Lord ROMILLY relieved the directors from any imputation of improper designs, but their concealments would still have rendered them liable to any shareholder who had promptly availed himself of the proper remedies. The lesson may profitably be taken to heart on both sides of the Atlantic, and especially by men like HORACE GREELEY.

## A Cruel Deception.

A little while ago there was a fancy Fair at Brussels. The object was a charity, and the ladies who kept the stalls did some things which ladies as a rule avoid doing. It is supposed, of course, that the poor ought not to be deprived of money that can be got by any means not involving positive impropriety. In this way kisses have been sold at Fairs, and in this way at Brussels a lady sold, or was supposed to have sold, part of her beautiful tresses. A gentleman passing her stall was greatly attracted by the fair saleswoman's charms, and gallantly demanded to know the price of one of the locks hanging from her chignon. Now the lady has a husband, and, thinking it right to consult him on the subject, she diplomatically managed to postpone the negotiation until next day. The husband said money for the poor ought not to be turned away, but with pious fraud his hair being, like his wife's, light brown, he cut a lock from his own head and gave it her. Next day the enamored purchaser received this lock, and paid an extremely high price for it.

So far all was well, but the happy couple were subsequently indiscreet. They could not resist whispering the delicate little secret to just one or two amused friends. Presently the deceived admirer heard that he had been duped, and was being very much laughed at. His displeasure has now expressed itself in a most disagreeable manner. In Belgium, deceit in the quality or nature of any article sold for money exposes the vendors to very severe punishment. The gallant Belgian, who seems as warm and vigorous in fighting as in loving, has actually summoned both husband and wife into Court, and they will be compelled to swear whether the hair sold was or was not the genuine article the lady professed it to be. The affair is producing a lively excitement, and the trial, which was just about to begin at last accounts, will be eagerly watched. Undoubtedly the deluded purchaser, like all who come to grief through the tender passion, deserves a certain share of sympathy; but, really, a man who could have the folly to believe in the genuineness of *any* hair depending from a chignon in these days, will be none the worse for a lesson that will teach him to be less credulous in future.

## Marvels of the "Spirit" World.

A very queer lecture was heard last Sunday afternoon in Portland. The speaker was Hon. G. W. WOODMAN, and the subject was "Modern Miracles." Mr. WOODMAN is a well-known citizen, and the local Press speak of him as of one having authority. He delivered his lecture at the urgent request of many influential gentlemen, and they, with their families, were his interested auditors. The occasion of the address was the astonishing adventures of another Mr. WOODMAN. It is necessary, in the first place, to explain that the latter, while engaged in doing something in the loft of his store, on the 24th of March, 1870, lost his balance and fell through the scuttle. This was a distance of twenty feet or so, and the consequences were naturally unpleasant. They would have been more so but for the lucky interposition of a bale of hay. On this Mr. WOODMAN fell, and, stunned by the concussion, lay for some time insensible. He was taken home, and his wife sent for a clairvoyant physician. The poor gentleman was found to be seriously injured, and for days he was weak and delirious. On Monday, the 27th, however—and now begins Hon. Mr. WOODMAN's narrative—"he seemed to be influenced by some power not his own, which set him up in bed and spoke through him, saying that he must be taken up and exercised." On the 29th, Mr. WOODMAN was "entranced" in the presence of "his wife and another gentleman," and now began the first of a series of most extraordinary phenomena.

The chief spirit in charge of the case—we recite the matter according to Hon. Mr. WOODMAN—commenced operations by a picturesque description of the sick man's interior. He, the chief spirit, was mainly concerned about the patient's "colon," which had got jarred out of place when he tumbled through the scuttle. Prior to further curative measures, the beneficent shade very rationally proposed to put Mr. WOODMAN's "colon" back again where it belonged, and here we must quote from the lecture:

> "The controlling powers then asked permission to treat the patient as they pleased, and this being granted, the spirits took Mr. WOODMAN up, wrapped him in a blanket and walked him across the floor briskly for some twenty minutes. They then had him step up on to the sofa and jump off, so that the noise was heard very plainly in the room below. Mr. WOODMAN, still under this influence, took up a gentleman, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and handled him as easily as a child. The gentleman was then requested to place his hands, one back and one in front of the sore spot, and press with all his strength. He did so; and Mr. WOODMAN (or the powers controlling him) exclaimed with joy, 'We have done it, it is now restored to its natural condition, the colon is back in its place again.'"

The jumping off the sofa was apparently a kind of retrospective rehearsal of the fall through the scuttle, on the *similia similibus curantur* principle. After this a poultice was put on the patient, under direction of the spirits. The latter, however, with that fine capricious irony they often so exhibit, took the poultice off again, and threw it some ten feet off. A variety of antics followed, notable only as illustrating the spiritual sense of humor, but it was not until April 3 that, in the presence of our lecturer, the most astounding part of the business began. On the evening of that day Mr. WOODMAN, "being under the influence of the spirits," sat unexpectedly up in bed and called for his boots. It was intimated by his friends that these might, for the present, be dispensed with; but, while the subject was under discussion, the spirits not only put on the sick man's boots, but the rest of his attire, so that he suddenly appeared in full costume before the astonished by-standers without the help of any visible hands whatever. Mr. WOODMAN then walked about with airy grace, or, as described by the lecturer, "with as much ease and as light as any young man." Soon after he seized a very heavy man who was in the room, and playfully hurled him high in the air. This was repeated, the fat man being handled like a doll by the entranced WOODMAN, although in the afternoon the latter could scarcely lift a finger. While throwing up his burly toy, the spirit said: "What do you think of it, HEN?" (HEN being the name by which the gentleman had been familiarly called by the person whose spirit was present.)

This fantastic amusement was thereafter frequently repeated, and seemed to afford much comfort and edification to both the Messrs. WOODMAN, as also, to the ladies of the family and other friends who looked in to enjoy it. The spirits now took entire charge of Mr. WOODMAN's *toilette*, dressing him with scrupulous care, and making a point of giving him plenty of daily exercise. On the Thursday following, the lecturer, being, we presume, spiritually moved to that course, began likewise to operate on his namesake. Finding him suffering from a pain in his head, Hon. Mr. WOODMAN put his hand upon it, which had the unlooked-for and remarkable effect of causing the patient immediately to sing "'Highland Mary,' words by BURNS," at the top of his voice. But the wonder did not end here. For straightway a bass voice joined in from an adjoining room, and then a soprano from another, and then a contralto, and finally a grand chorus, these additions coming in melodious succession as in a concerted piece at the opera. Nobody, of course, was in the adjoining room, and Mrs. WOODMAN finished the concert by sitting down to the piano and singing a lot of Italian songs. This would not have been surprising had the lady previously known a word of Italian or a note of the songs,—circumstances that certainly modify the situation. On the 15th of April Mr. WOODMAN had another odd experience. He was sitting up awake in bed, when all at once a goblet appeared on the exact level of his nose. It was suspended, like the Damoclean sword, by a single hair. While Mr. WOODMAN was surveying this curious apparition a voice exclaimed, "Drink, NATHAN." The injunction was reluctantly obeyed, the contents being bitter and nasty, and the goblet vanished. Various speculations have been advanced touching the chemical nature of this liquid. They strike us, we confess, as aimless, however ingenious, since the stuff could, obviously, from the description, have been nothing else than epsom salts. On Monday evening, April 17, the fun grew fast and furious. The "patient was taken up and dressed, and turned a somersault over the foot-board on to the bed, and danced and waltzed with perfect ease. The speaker (Hon. Mr. WOODMAN) sang, and, being invited by the spirit, both he and Mr. HOPKINS joined in the dance. Dr. HOPKINS, who weighs about 160 pounds, was at one time taken up by Mr. WOODMAN and carried around the room three times."

This scene of joyous revelry was illumined by blue lights, which suddenly lit up the apartment, while a full band consisting of sixteen spirits discoursed most ravishing melody. This witch's Sabbath, so to speak, seems to have ended the "manifestations," and to have been supplied something after the fashion a show of fire-works winds up—with a *feu de joie* and "a thousand rockets." Incident to the experience leading up to so exquisite a climax, several interesting disclosures were made. One communicative spirit, in particular, casually informed the circle that he could "levitate" anybody with ease if he thought it worth while—which he didn't—or draw them out telescopically like Mr. HOME—which for some sufficient but undiscovered reason he held to be far more salutary.

We have told this wonderful story, so far as its facts go, precisely as it has been told to us, and have only to add that we have given it space because of its exceptional significance. Ordinary tales of like description are heard every day: but when a gentleman of position and character comes forward on a Sunday afternoon in so large and intelligent a city as Portland to lecture gravely on such a theme, and deliberately to affirm such statements, the fact deserves notice. We do not pretend to expound this mystery, preferring that our readers should judge it for themselves. They will probably agree with us in regretting that it should not have been communicated to London in season to be embodied in the lately-published report on Spiritual Phenomena made by the Committee of the Dialectical Society.

## Jules Janin.

At sixty-seven JULES JANIN has at last become a member of the French Academy. To be one of the forty "Immortals" is to achieve the highest literary or artistic distinction, and to be found worthy of the chair vacated by a SAINTE-BEUVE might well turn the head of even so experienced a man of the world as JANIN. Since his first success, "The Dead Ass," it is true that the veteran feuilletonist has continued to taste the sweets of fame and popularity; but the august stamp of the Academy, the hall-mark not to be disputed by critics or society, was still lacking; and JANIN has had to wait to be nearly threescore and ten before it came. A clever observer has said that JANIN has had to wait, just as he has missed being great, because he tried too hard for it. Like Lord BYRON, the dearest object of his ambition has been to astonish. Other considerations were as nought compared with this insatiable craving to produce surprise. Such a passion must infallibly be unfavorable alike to healthy mental growth and to the best literary style. In point of fact, JANIN has made himself famous as a master of verbal pyrotechnics rather than as a true teacher or exemplar of art. This may suggest no objection to such as care more for manner than matter. It is, nevertheless, an illusive and second-rate distinction, and the general influence on contemporaneous society and letters exerted by its possessor must be commensurably inferior. We do not mean to imply, what would be unfair and untrue, that JANIN has been merely a cunning jingler of words, an adroit creator of clever paradox. He has certainly displayed remarkable imagination and facility in these respects; but he might have been a better thinker and a better writer could he have resisted the temptation to make them so continually prominent. His "inspirations," or brilliant strokes of critical insight, that have been so greatly admired might have been in that case no fewer, and his blunders—such as that by which he made of poor Miss MENKEN a great tragic artist—might have been less numerous. It is because of his *bizarre* and meretricious style that his ascent to the higher honors has been comparatively slow. Yet, without neglecting to observe these spots on the sun, we may own its extraordinary brilliancy, and, assuredly, whether either for warmth or lustre, hardly any French writer of his time excels JULES JANIN.

It is an interesting fact that both this typical journalist, and the man who first gave him occasion to win renown are writing away, busily, at this late day, on the Parisian Press. "L'Ane Mort" was inspired by the turgid magniloquence of VICTOR HUGO's earlier style, a style of which we wish it could be said that fewer traces remain. The sprightly parody set the town in a roar, and stimulated JANIN to make that free use of his satirical powers that he has since found so effective. Wide, if superficial, reading, incessant attrition with a gay and witty society, and the constant study of all that is fresh in current art, have since molded JANIN into what he is—one of the most dazzling and versatile men who ever wrote for a newspaper. His splendid audacity, his unrivaled sparkle and effervescence, continue to be enjoyed by Paris like so much champagne; and the honor paid to him and to journalism by his election to the Academy will be universally applauded.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Music and the Drama.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

The Academy of Music has been densely filled this week, especially on Wednesday and Friday, when, for the first time in America, AMBROISE THOMAS' "Mignon" was presented. It was apprehended by good judges that the work would prove rather heavy for American taste, but its success was unequivocal, and there is little doubt but that the opera will become a favorite here. Our extended notices of Thursday and Saturday render superfluous further comment on "Mignon" at this time, save that it is announced for repetition on Tuesday. To-morrow night "Faust" is to be sung, and the occasion is styled a "grand gala" in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, his Imperial Highness having accepted an invitation from Manager STRAKOSCH to be present. This, it is carefully announced, will not be a subscription night. That is to say, those who have subscribed for the regular twenty representations, must on this night, if they attend, pay like any other member of the public. The arrangement seems to have caused no little dissatisfaction; several subscribers have addressed us notes of complaint on the subject, and one, whose objections we printed yesterday, charges the management with direct breach of faith. It appears to us that the matter lies in a nut-shell. Did the contract, as between manager and subscriber, directly stipulate that there should be an opera for subscribers on each and every Monday pending the season? If so, complaint is reasonable and the action of the manager cannot be defended. But if the agreement was to give three subscription operas a week, or simply to give the whole twenty within specified dates, the case is very different. If the latter be in fact the arrangement, Mr. STRAKOSCH is strictly within his rights, and although subscribers may grumble at an implicit violation of contract, on the ground, that is, that *usage* has established Monday as an opera night, and so they had reason to expect it, they certainly have no right to censure the manager for a breach of commercial honor. The house will doubtless be prodigious to-morrow night, and, if the artists are in good condition, the performance one of the best ever heard here. There have been just enough of rehearsals of "Faust" to put principals, chorus, conductor and band well at their ease together, and the adaptation of the leading singers to their parts is exceptionally felicitous.

### MR. SANTLEY AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

Mr. DOLBY has returned with his fine troupe to the Metropolis, and will give several splendid concerts during Thanksgiving week. On these occasions Mr. SANTLEY is to sing some grand operatic *scenas*, and his magnificent voice will thus be displayed in a department so far untried here, but wherein it will be found to be of superlative excellence. The opening concert will be on Tuesday, and Mme. PATEY, Miss WYNNE and Mr. CUMMINGS will also execute selections from favorite operas. On Thanksgiving night the "Messiah" is to be given, and Mr. DOLBY promises a matinée for Saturday. All these entertainments are to be at Steinway Hall, and we trust the public will do justice to Mr. SANTLEY and his associates, as well as to the musical taste of New-York by crowning the series with every prosperity. We append the programme for the Tuesday's concert, which will be found to be of uncommon attraction:

PART I.

Quartet—"Chi mi frena," (Lucia di Lammermoor)......Donizetti
Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey, and Mr. Santley.
Song—"The Storm"......Hullah
Mme. Patey.
Romanza—"O Lisbona," (Don Sebastian)..Donizetti
Mr. Santley.
Scena—"Softly Sighs," (Der Freischutz)...Weber
Miss Edith Wynne.
Cantata—"Adelaide"......Beethoven
Mr. W. H. Cummings.
Solo, Piano-forte—"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso"......Mendelssohn
Mr. Lindsay Sloper.
Scena—"Thou, whose sweet seductive grace," (Zampa)......Herold
Mr. Santley.
Glee—"O my love's like the red rose"......Knyvett
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. J. G. Patey.

PART II.

Glee—"Once upon my cheek"......Calcott
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey.
Romanza—"Quando a te lieta," (Faust)......Gounod
Mme. Patey.
Song—"The Roamer," (Son and Stranger.) Mendelssohn.
Mr. J. G. Patey.
Solo, Piano-forte—"Mandolinata"......Lindsay Sloper
Mr. Lindsay Sloper.
Romance—"Thou art so near and yet so far." Reichardt.
Mr. W. H. Cummings.
Ballad—"The Convent Cell"......Balfe
Miss Edith Wynne.
Cavatina—"Sulla poppa del mio Brik," (La Prigione d'Edinburg)......Ricci
Mr. Santley.
Quartet—"Un di, si ben rammentom," Rigoletto)......Verdi
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Santley.

### THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The stormy weather diminished perceptibly the attendance at the rehearsal for the first Philharmonic Concert of the season, held at the Academy Friday afternoon. The orchestra of the Society was alone engaged in the performance. It interpreted BEETHOVEN's Pastoral Symphony, the overture to WAGNER's "Meistersinger," and SCHUMANN's overture of "Julius Cæsar." At the last rehearsal, to occur on Friday next, Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER will sing and Herr DIONYS PRUECKNER, a pupil of LISZT, and conductor in Stuttgart, will be heard at the piano, for the first time in this country. Herr PRUECKNER, we learn, was the teacher of Miss ANNA MEHLIG.

### LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

The Liederkranz society will give a concert at their hall in Fourth-street this evening, and will recite LISZT's celebrated choral work called "Prometheus," for the first time in the United States.

### THE THEATRES LAST WEEK.

Hardly anything new has been seen at the theatres last week. Mr. OWENS ceased on the Saturday before to act in "Dot," and substituted "Victims" and "Solon Shingle." These have drawn fair houses at Booth's on some nights, the weather diminishing the attendance on others. The engagement of Mr. OWENS will continue six nights more, prior to Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's reappearance on Dec. 4 in "Hamlet," and the admirers of Mr. OWENS can enjoy up to that date his *Butterby* and his *Shingle*.... "Divorce" fills the house still at the Fifth-avenue, and with this brief fact, the record may end. In passing, we may however observe that an extra matinée will be given here on Thanksgiving Day....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE have wound up their protracted and brilliant performances at the Grand Opera-house. To-morrow night will be played here a drama by Mr. T. C. DE LEON, called "Paris; or, Days of the Commune."....Mr. SOTHERN is having a magnificent engagement at Niblo's. His audiences are many in number and appreciative in quality. *Dundreary* will clearly control the stage here for an indefinite time to come....At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" is still announced for repetition....The representation which occurred at the St. James Theatre on Monday was repeated throughout the week. To-morrow Miss Lou-

DALE, the manageress, will produce a new comedy, called "Catarina," the burlesque of "Bacchus" being retained on the bills....At Lina Edwin's Theatre to-morrow Mlle. AIMEE will make known "Le Pont des Soupirs," a four-act opera bouffe by OFFENBACH. "La Grande Duchesse" attracted overflowing audiences during the week just closed....Miss SUSAN DENIN and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY are filling a profitable engagement at Wood's Museum. To-morrow they are to act in a new drama called "Clairvoyance." ....At the Union-square Theatre, the fascination of a musical and dramatic medley is undiminished. To the admirers of the ballet the elegant theatre is especially congenial....At the Globe Theatre the performance of Little SAPPHO has been the feature of the recent entertainments. Little SAPPHO is a very pretty and intelligent child, who recites her lines, gives point to her jests, and sings her songs in the burletta she figures in with rare charm and effectiveness.

### MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. BARNUM's show is, of course, summoning tremendous assemblages to the Rink. Sights of a novel and startling kind are added continually to the exhibition, which was, from the outset, altogether unparalleled in point of scope and interest....The excellent representations of the New-York Circus can still be enjoyed nightly, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. The comprehensiveness of these performances, their unexceptionable character, and the elegance of the house in which they occur, are too familiar themes to need treatment at present.... BRYANT's Opera-house, in Twenty-third-street, can be visited nightly. Mr. BRYANT and his associates are the last representatives of the Ethiopian minstrelsy of the past, and the *tempora acta* of minstrelsy were unquestionably its palmiest.

### MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF has just made one of his periodic returns to the stage. He appeared last week in Boston as *Macbeth*—Miss CUSHMAN being the *Lady Macbeth*—and was very cordially received. The two are now acting nightly together to crowded houses. The stage needs actors like Mr. VANDENHOFF, and the rostrum needs lecturers like him, and the school of elocution teachers like him. How then is he most judiciously to use the faculties with which he is endowed? Perhaps Mr. VANDENHOFF best answers the question by his alternate attention to each of these departments, but whether he does or not we are glad to know that the public receive him with merited and equal approval in either.

### Home Notes.

Miss FERNANDA TEDESCA is at the head of a concert troupe of which Miss JENNY BUSK is the songstress. The company was heard Thursday in Washington....Following is the text of Miss MATILDA HERON's remarkable speech, delivered on Monday evening last at the close of a very eccentric performances at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis: "Ladies and gentlemen," she said, "I am glad to come once more to large-hearted and benevolent St. Louis. I come here not as I did many years ago full of youth, hope, and ambition, but rather as a pauper to strive to earn a little to support my gray hairs, and to recover, if possible, what I have been robbed of. For my new start in life I am indebted to BEN. DE BAR, who generously gave me the use of his theatre, and in other ways has put me on my legs again. I am now past forty years of age, and have ten years left to achieve my lost laurels. I have genius and talent—that I know full well. My heart is in my soul; my soul is with my God; I don't care a fig for the world, and I'm just as happy as a big sun-flower."....The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company was last week in Pittsburg, Penn....Mrs. LOTTIE HOUGH lectured last week in Boston on "Popping the Question."....The Troy papers are discussing the action of the management of the Griswold Opera-house in refusing admission to a young South American because of his color ...The WORRELL Sisters—all three—are reported in Savannah....Mr. LINGARD, while in Macon, caused much excitement by raving about the local Police, and refusing the force (in its entirety) admission to his performances. He and his company were last in Charleston....Mr. JEFFERSON acted last week in Albany...Week before last Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was in Virginia City. ....Oratorio performances by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and the Dolby Troupe, were given in Boston on Friday and on Saturday....On Friday next Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will be heard in Boston....Miss LOTTA was, last week, at the Boston Theatre....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was, last week, in Baltimore.... The Wallack-Richings Company and Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS supplied amusement to Cincinnati's play-goers last week.... The Auburn Academy of Music has been sold for $95,000 to Mr. SIDNEY MEAD....Miss JANE COOMBS and her company were last week in Louisville....The performances of OLIVER DOUD BYRON and of Mr. J. M. WARD are now thrilling the San Franciscans....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week performing with great success in Detroit....It seems that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Boston Theatre suit sustains the minority of the stockholders, and holds that since they have no adequate remedy at law they can have relief in equity....Miss PAULINE MARKHAM acted in Hartford on Thursday evening. The Hartford *Courant* of the following day thus alludes to the affair: "The play presented by PAULINE MARKHAM and a supporting company last night, was we suppose intended to be a drama of the serious order, but no farce ever furnished more food for mirth. PAULINE MARKHAM herself is not a good actress, and evidently lacks the talent to become one. A pretty face and fine dresses are not all that is necessary to success in the dramatic art. If Miss MARKHAM did not find this out last night she will when she faces less lenient audiences."....In consequence of the excitement caused by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company in Titusville, a local print says that the town is henceforward to be known as Thompsonville....Mr. VINING BOWERS has resigned his position as stage-manager of the Galveston Opera-house...."Little NELL, the California Diamond," will depart to-morrow on an extensive tour through the country with a company selected in this City by Mr. S. C. KEELER, her business manager. She will appear in Newark to-morrow night....The two large sheets of plate-glass used in "The Black Crook" at Niblo's, and valued at $1,600, were shattered to atoms while being transported from Philadelphia to this city.

## The Career of a Distinguished Singer.

A brief account of Mr. SANTLEY's life has recently been prepared, and will be read with interest now that Mr. SANTLEY is to appear again before a New-York public, and will sing some of his most celebrated pieces. We give a few extracts:

"'Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY,' we have read somewhere in a recent English book, 'is the only singer at present on the lyric stage of England whose voice shows none of the effects of an effeminate condition of society.' This is peculiar praise: whether it was penned by a disciple of CARLYLE, imbued with his master's hatred of the nineteenth century, or by a crotchety philosopher bent on getting nothing out of music but physical facts, matters little now. Certain are we that Mr. SANTLEY's voice, so recently heard in this country, brought with it in its ringing tones something of the traditional vigor and blood of his race. 'It has the ring of Magna Charta to it,' said a well-known composer at Steinway Hall the first night that SANTLEY sang. You can't get the same tones anywhere else. They must have rung round the world on quarter-decks and at the head of charging columns, and thundered more or less all through history from the time of the Lion-hearted. And here they have come down by a divine modulation to be set to song at last. This, doubtless, is the fibre of it—oak and gold, strength and brilliancy and ductility. It is only nineteen years ago since he came from Liverpool to London with his father on a sight-seeing and sound-hearing excursion. That father, being one of Nature's cunningly-molded musicians, had unwittingly surrounded his son with a musical atmosphere from infancy, and neither of them thought a journey too great so long as Exeter Hall, full of oratorio, stood at the other end.

Young SANTLEY was at this time unusually proficient in the art of music, and could sing at sight any of the characteristic old English glees, than which it would perhaps be difficult to find in our day of operose trivialities anything more difficult of instant mastery. When he was twenty-one years of age he was sent, reasonably equipped with a solid English education, carefully-cultivated faculties and a fund of health, to Italy, where he set himself arduously to work to study both the language and the music of the country. Singularly fortunate was he in securing for a master that old and widely-known tutor, Signor GAETANO NAVA, of Milan, whose knowledge and zeal had both ripened and improved with age, and who held the traditions of the great singers and their secrets of success with something of the priest's scrupulous veneration. A warm personal friendship sprang up between the master and his pupil. The old maestro professed to have discovered rare material in the young man's voice, and he employed all his science and all his skill in the development of it.

There can be no doubt now that much of the exceptional purity of Mr. SANTLEY's vocalism is owing to the thorough and rigid discipline he then encountered. His early culture was of the most exacting and most trying kind. NAVA gave his whole attention for a long time to the formation of pure and correct intonation before he allowed his pupil to attempt any of the ornamental exercises. It was impossible not to profit by such a course, and the artist, aiming at perfection and not at reputation, laid the foundation of a method which was afterward to distinguish him among the most celebrated singers of the world.

Mr. SANTLEY's first appearance on the stage was made in Pavia, that scholastic town swarming with enthusiastic and reckless students. He played the small part of the *Doctor* in 'La Traviata.' It was not, however, until an accident overtook the baritone who sang the part of *Germont*, a few nights afterward, and Mr. SANTLEY was suddenly called upon to fill his place, that he showed of what stuff he was made. * * The young singer came before the English public unheralded; there were no preliminary praises. The quiet announcement that Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY would sing the music of *Adam*, consisting of three numbers, was all.

The significant favor with which his singing was received determined his career. From that night he has been constantly and unswervingly a favorite with the English public. But it must not be supposed that competence or fame was won without toilsome effort. No one but the genuine and conscientious artist who will not swerve from his devotion to art knows how much self-sacrifice, how much discipline of all the faculties, how much patience, is required to win a high position in the world's esteem.

Mr. SANTLEY was shortly afterward engaged for the Crystal Palace concerts, a series of three for ten guineas, the first being on Christmas. Our baritone has been heard to relate with considerable feeling how that Christmas must have been a sorry one to him had he not discovered a bright and welcome half-sovereign in a purse sent to him as a Christmas present by his sister from Liverpool. The Press recognized him at these Crystal Palace concerts with alacrity, and the published notices of his share in the performances indicate the advance he had already made in the good graces of the connoisseurs.

When, but a few months later, he was engaged by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and sang the entire bass music of 'The Creation,' the admirable fervency of spirit and correctness of execution attracted the attention of the most thoughtful judges, and the robust beauty of his voice won him the plaudits of the public. So unequivocal was his success that he received any number of offers from managers almost immediately, and in 1859 he was engaged by the Pine and Harrison management to sing in Italian opera.

This was the first time in history than an English baritone had been admitted to the Italian ranks. He was, however, welcomed with a genuine burst of enthusiasm, and Mr. MAPLESON immediately secured him for two years. When he made his appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre with those great artists, TITIENS, GUBELLI, and GASSIER in the 'Trovatore,' it was to prove immediately that the lyric stage had secured extraordinary abilities. He continued with MAPLESON until 1867, singing in a number of grand operas, and winning his way with every rôle to new distinction, and was the *Don Giovanni* in the night previous to the terrific fire which laid the edifice in ruins, and as he disappeared down the sulphurous and flame-breathing traps he uttered the last notes that were sung in the theatre.

Mr. SANTLEY's subsequent successes at Drury Lane, under the management of Mr. WOOD, are not unfamiliar in this country. It was here that WAGNER's work, 'Der Fliegende Hollander,' was produced for the first time in England, and from the difficulty of its music and the novelty of its style attracted an almost unprecedented attention. Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA and Mr. SANTLEY bore off nearly all the honors of the representation.

Mr. SANTLEY also sang the part of *Ashton* on the occasion of MURSKA's first appearance in London, and his *Germont* when NILSSON essayed the rôle of *Violetta* was greatly commended. He assisted also at the London début of Miss KELLOGG, playing *Valentine* to her *Marguerite* in 'Faust.' In fact, he is identified with nearly all the operatic triumphs in the British metropolis for the last ten years. One of his greatest successes was in 'Zampa,' which only two seasons ago was produced at the Gaiety Theatre for the special purpose of bringing him out in the title rôle. He enacted the part for six weeks, alternating it at the end of that time with *Fra Diavolo* for five weeks more—an unprecedented operatic run, especially with a baritone for the feature.

We have thus sketched the outline of a professional life uneventful enough in a romantic sense, but full of the fruits of well-directed exertion and honest ambition. It must not be forgotten that the true artist who lives in and for his art secludes himself to a great extent from the turmoil of the external world. What we look for in his life are 'placid victories won by silent pain,' and of these the subject of our little memoir has enough. He has linked himself with the lyric history of his country by indissoluble bands, and achieved the highest of all art-victories in conquering fame by sterling merit.

Mr. SANTLEY is a married man. His wife belongs to the celebrated Kemble family, being a daughter of JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, eldest son of the famous CHARLES, and niece of the illustrious sisters FANNY and ADELAIDE KEMBLE. His eldest daughter, EDITH, now eleven, has already evinced extraordinary musical talent. His son, MICHAEL ALFRED, was named after MICHAEL COSTA and ALFRED MELLON, and, if there be anything in names, should himself confer additional lustre on English music in time. His youngest child, a daughter, was named GERTRUDE LOUISE, in honor of Miss LOUISA PYNE, the *Dinorah* to SANTLEY's 'Hoel,' in his first appearance in London.

Of Mr. SANTLEY's voice so much has been written that it is difficult to characterize it in new terms. It is a baritone of two and a half octaves compass, of peculiar virile *timbre*, full, rich and resonant throughout, rising to A above the staff without a change of quality. It has been well termed a baritone voice of tenor quality, this distinction referring rather to its mellifluousness and fluency than to its calibre. Indeed, in this respect of quality it may be said to be *sui generis* among baritones. Power is usually gained at the expense of sweetness, but in Mr. SANTLEY's case we have the full-throated utterance of a man with the delicacy of nuance and sympathetic beauty of a woman. There is an organic charm in this description of voice unattainable by any other. The healthy vigor of it attacks one with the potency of martial music, and when it lends itself to cantabile strains or breathes the old spirit into English ballad, the strong individuality of the singer stirs us with a new puissance.

A splendid physique no doubt underlies this vocal power. Mr. SANTLEY is a picture of corporeal vigor, every faculty working harmoniously, haply undisturbed by the personal habits that so often impair the voices of our best singers. When he arrived in New-York, he astonished his American friends by his pedestrian exploits. He was up and out of his hotel in the morning before any of them were awake, and toward noon came back glowing with exercise to say that he bad had a stroll across the Harlem River and round the Central Park. A ten-mile walk in the morning appears to be his little appetizer, though we dare say this will be taken as a gross and outrageous fabrication by the average American, who employs the horse-car to take him round the corner, and cannot come down to his breakfast if the dumb-waiter is out of order.

But to the inherent charm of an extraordinary voice must be added the higher excellence of the purest execution. Few singers have been given to the world of late years who combine in their vocalization so many excellencies of a purely artistic nature. In the mere matters of intonation and vocalization, Mr. SANTLEY is acknowledged to be a master. No one ever heard him sing out of tune. Every shade of sound is clearly and perfectly enunciated. A perfect delivery of the voice, the best-regulated respiration and the purest execution of the ornaments are the tests by which his greatness as an executant is to be measured. But it is in the expression of the broad and grand sentiments of the oratorio that we perceive the magnitude and the delicacy of his style at once. He is acknowledged to be without a rival.

Mr. SANTLEY has been in America but a few months, but he has already received the warmest tributes from the least demonstrative but most appreciative part of the musical public. The tribute of the Press and people has been one of honest admiration. He came to the United States under the management of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, in company with the well-known English artists, Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mme. PATEY, LINDSAY SLOPER, Mr. PATEY and Mr. CUMMINGS—a troupe of exceptional excellence, which introduced to the American people the purer English music.

The company has now sung in most of the large cities of the Union, and everywhere it has received the unqualified praise of the musical Press, Mr. SANTLEY being especially recognized as the best example of pure vocal art that England has sent to this country. Various attempts have been made to secure his services in opera, his well-known histrionic powers rendering such an acquisition desirable to the impressario, but his engagement with Mr. DOLBY would not permit such an arrangement. In order, however, to meet the wishes of the American public, the new series of concerts, beginning in New-York City on the 28th of November, has been rearranged with a view of introducing operatic and especially Italian music of a declamatory and dramatic character, which it cannot be doubted will secure an enlarged attention for this famous artist and his gifted associates."

### The Dolby Troupe in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The oratorio of "Elijah" was performed to-night by the Handel and Haydn Society, with SANTLEY and other members of the Dolby troupe as principals. The performance created the utmost enthusiasm in the vast audience. The receipts exceed $4,000.

## REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

### Mr. Greeley's Committee Opposed to the Pacific Proposition of the State Central Committee.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their headquarters last night, to take action on propositions from the Republican State Committee, tending to a reorganization of the party. There was an unusually full attendance of members. The President, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, was greeted with cheers on entering the room. After the calling of the roll, the President said: Gentlemen, in explaining the reasons which induced me to call this meeting, I shall be obliged to recapitulate facts probably already known to you all. I need not go back to our State Convention, and I will begin with a letter addressed to me as your representative and head by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The President then read the correspondence already published consisting of an invitation to him to attend a session of the Executive Committee of the other wing, at which he made certain proposals for reorganization, and the reply containing the proposals on the other side; and continued: It is not my purpose to indicate any course for you. You will act upon your own judgment. I only desire to point out one or two important differences between the propositions submitted by me and the alternative one now before you. In the first place I proposed an absolute rule, under which every man would be entitled, if within the rule, to membership on the Republican associations; that is, that every man who voted the Republican State ticket at the election then pending and since past, should have a right to be enrolled in the list of the Republican associations, on the ground that his vote for the Republican State ticket gave him such right to participate in the councils of the associations. This was a plan for disposing of all contest quibbles and cavils; it was inviting men who never acted before in politics, and were not perhaps members of the Republican Party, to come in and take part in the district associations, and be of right, not of grace, members of the Republican organizations. Next, I proposed a scrutiny not of one, but a scrutiny of both organizations, and make a new organization in each district from those whether of our roll or the other, when we should agree to be Republicans. I say nothing as to what has been done; I know nothing about the other organizations; but I say under these propositions of the State Committee, enabling them to put a thousand names on, of which we never heard, there is no power left to us to scrutinize, but it is for them to put on just as many persons as they may choose. My proposition was an absolute one. One inspector to be named for each district organization, and an umpire for deciding where the inspectors might not agree. On the other side, they propose to make any member, such as I may designate, an honorary member of the Board of Inspectors, and allow no right on our part to reject any name on their rolls, and after the appointment of one minority member from this body, to hold an election for 1872. This being before you, I have no more to say.

Gen. COCHRANE read a reply which he proposed to be sent to the State Central Committee, in which he referred to the respective organizations as "the Greeley Republicans" and "the Custom-house Republicans." He concluded by moving this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the proposition of the State Committee be, and is hereby respectfully declined, this Committee standing on the proposition of Mr. GREELEY as fair and liberal to both sides.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY hoped the reply would be unanimously adopted.

Gen. FOSTER hoped no adjectives or epithets would be used in the answer that might be considered offensive. He hoped they would strike out the words "Greeley" and "Custom-house." [Shouts of "No."]

The President, at this juncture, suggested calling the other wing the Townsend Republicans.

Mr. TOUSEY was for sticking to the words "Custom-house." He said it was at the Custom-house the war against them was commenced by Mr. MURPHY, and they were called "Tammany Republicans" and "irregulars."

After a long and warm discussion it was agreed to substitute the words "Townsend Committee" for "Custom-house Republicans," and the reply and resolution were adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that they appoint a Committee of Conference, if the other side desired, to confer with a similar one from the Townsend wing.

Gen. COCHRANE warmly protested against carrying not only an olive branch but a Birnam Wood of branches to the other camp. [Cheers.] Why should they appoint a Committee? Let them stand by Mr. GREELEY'S proposals, and away with Committees of Conference. [Cheers.]

The previous question was then carried; after which a resolution by Gen. COCHRANE, that a Committee of Twenty-one be appointed to assist in the enactment of a Reform City Charter, was adopted, and the Executive Committee named for that purpose.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Modern Extravagance and its Cause.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As you remark in your editorial in Friday's TIMES entitled "Purple and Fine Linen," "reform is the watchword of the hour," and its successful application to political abuses may judiciously prompt the effort to apply it to social ones. I know there are very many ladies, many wealthy and fashionable ones, who would with gladness welcome the hour when they could feel themselves emancipated from the unreasonably high charges dress-makers and milliners impose on them. Allowing that one is well enough off to pay the bill, it is far from agreeable to feel oneself overcharged, especially when one see their French dress-maker taking their orders in a dress composed of a heavier silk than the one she is to make for you, and then to meet her driving in her own carriage, which shows what immense profit her business yields. There is scarcely any dress-maker of taste and ability who in a few years does not retire with a fortune, not made by her own industry, but by overcharging, I may say cheating, her customers.

A lady who tries for economy may go from one establishment to another and find it impossible to get a well-made, well-fitting dress, without paying much more than it is actually worth. As figures cannot lie, I will give a few to illustrate my remarks, and as in your article you suggest to "cultivate plainness and modesty of dress with good taste," I will begin with the plainest costume a lady can wear—a riding-habit. At one of the fashionable tailor's on the Fifth-avenue they ask $90 for a habit, that is, skirt and waist. Now we will see what that garment is composed of: Eight yards of cloth at six dollars per yard; one yard lining, at thirty cents per yard; one and one-half yard black silk, at two dollars per yard; one dozen crochet buttons, fifty cents. The sewing is all done upon the machine, and there is very little making to it, and, at the prices paid to work-people in stores, the manufacture of it costs very little. These ladies' tailors assume that one who has not money to throw away, *ought* not to afford the luxury to her health and spirits of a brisk trot in the fresh air. A badly-fitting habit is an abomination, and as no dress-maker can make one, the lady orders it—at the man's price. Then, at the hatter's, her hat is the ordinary price of a man's hat, but a vail is tied on for $1 or so extra, the actual cost of the grenadine being thirty cents, and any one could put a strip around a hat. Bonnets have always been ridiculously high. The actual cost is: Frame, seventy-five cents; three-quarters of a yard of velvet, $4 50; feathers, $5; strings, $1 20; lace not worn this season, but other ornaments bring it up to $12. At a fashionable milliner's, bonnets without any more expensive materials will be $25 and up to $35. In despair, a lady will go to a so-called "cheap millinery" and obtain a bonnet at a considerably lower figure, the velvet and trimmings being of an inferior quality, will not last the season out, and she will find she has been as much overcharged for the reasonable bonnet as for the more expensive one. Every article of a lady's costume in which any taste can be displayed is put at a fancy price. Some ladies wink at this, but most complain of the faithlessness and extortion of their dress-makers—suits at $300 and $400, worth about half that amount, &c., &c. Now, what is to be done? Every one knows how long the tax-payers of this City went on paying the increasing burdens. Did any one propose that the owners of the handsome houses should give up their dwellings, and, in that way, disembarrass themselves of their taxes?

I do not know what the movement is that has been started by the Crown Princess of Prussia, but the Queen of Belgium, in refusing to pay the extortionate bill of a dress-maker, seems to have taken a step more in the right direction. Reform should be begun by insisting that all bills should be made out with an account of the quantity and price of the materials used in their manufacture, and a fair and regulated amount of profit or commission added, and then refuse to pay more than that amount. It is by no means an impossibility to get the cost of dress reduced and still to have equally well-made and stylish things. It only requires all ladies to combine together to insist on it, and to carry their point in the same triumphant way that the Republicans carried the City. That was once considered an impossibility; and this movement is equally possible if indorsed by enough ladies. There is no reason why they should reduce their expenditures by going without stylish and becoming apparel any more than that the residents of New-York should have moved to a city that was more governed to their taste and sense of right. Dress-makers and the like are one of the greatest of feminine worries, making one's wardrobe one of the greatest of the evils of a city life. If any one can suggest any more feasible plan for ameliorating it, they may be sure of my hearty co-operation, and, I am confident, of many another resident of

UPPER FIFTH-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1871.

## THE INDIANA LYNCHINGS.

### Proclamation by Gov. Baker—Future Violence to be Prevented at all Hazards and by all Means.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1871.

Whereas, organized bands of armed and masked men have recently usurped the functions and powers of the Judiciary in the Counties of Franklin and Clarke, and have assumed the right to forcibly take prisoners from the jails of said counties, and execute them for offenses against the laws of this State, charged to have been committed by such prisoners, and in the latter county three negro men were taken from the jail and executed by one of these lawless organizations; and it has been made known to me that proclamations have been published in said County of Clarke, purporting to emanate from one of these clans, notifying all colored persons who have settled in said county since the close of the late war, to leave said county on pain of death; and, being also informed that there now are colored prisoners in the jail of Clarke County, who may be in danger of mob violence;

Now, therefore, I, CONRAD BAKER, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby call upon the local authorities and the people of said county, and of all other counties where these illegal organizations may exist, to use all the lawful means in their power for the suppression of the same, and for the speedy arrest and trial of those who have been engaged in the recent terrible tragedy before mentioned. Every citizen, and every class of citizens, are entitled to the equal protection of the law, and mob violence must be suppressed, and prisoners awaiting trial, and their lawful custodians, must be protected at all hazards. To this end, all the means at my command will be furnished to the local authorities to aid in the performance of their duties whenever a request to that effect is made. I especially warn the misguided men who are said to be attempting, by organized violence and terrorism, to banish a portion of the people of this State from their homes, that they cannot and shall not succeed, if even it should be necessary to call into requisition the combined powers of the State and National Governments to prevent it. The State must rely mainly upon the local authorities in its efforts to guarantee the equal protection of the laws to all her citizens, and if these authorities become powerless in the presence of organized violence, the late legislation of Congress makes ample provision for the intervention of the national authorities, and the President, in his proclamation of the 3d of May last, has assured the country that this legislation shall be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in him. Let the people and the constituted authorities of every county in the State be so faithful in their observance and execution of the laws that Indiana may forever avoid the reproach of having rendered the intervention of the national authorities necessary by the lawlessness of her own people or the impotence of her legal authorities.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Indianapolis, the date aforesaid. CONRAD BAKER.

Attest: NORMAN EDDY, Secretary of State.

### Minor Crimes.

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing $35 from CHARLES BROWN, of No. 83 Greenwich-street.

In reference to the arrest of the forger HENRY MOODY, Mr. R. H. MACY states that MOODY did not succeed in obtaining $500 from him on a fraudulent check, but he tried to do so, and was refused.

MICHAEL MCGINN was held to answer yesterday by Justice SCOTT, on a charge of stealing a wagon valued at $50, from the store of PETER J. BROWN, of East Thirteenth-street.

### Miss Moulton in the Eastern States.

The success which Mrs. MOULTON obtained in New-York a few weeks since has fairly culminated in the Eastern States. In New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Salem, Boston, and even classical Cambridge, she has made an extraordinary impression on her hearers. An Eastern artist says: "If we should speak of Mrs. MOULTON's singing as we feel the public would think us an enthusiast, not a critic. Her voice is like a stream of crystal water scattering its drops in every direction. The grace and enchanting flexibility of her voice and trills are truly wonderful. They fill the hearer with surprise at her daring and with enthusiasm at the result. For clear execution and true pitch it has hardly any equal. In short, Mrs. MOULTON is certainly the most attractive concert singer we ever heard; and, after hearing her, we are not surprised at the enthusiasm and intoxication of admiration into which critic and audience fell, but join them with as strong a feeling and as hearty praise as any. WEHLI played in his usual masterly way, and in response to an encore executed a fantasia for the left hand in a wonderful style. The 'Weber Grand,' which was used, and which accompanied the troupe, was a splendid instrument in tone and power. The Weber Grands are at present considered the most efficient instruments in the concert room as well as the best for the parlor. This was rich, even, and well sustained in tone throughout, and is a most excellent specimen of the skill of this talented maker, and cannot fail to greatly enhance his reputation, which is founded on the most substantial ground.

We understand that the sale of the Weber Piano is exceeding all precedent, and can well understand why all the grand artists invariably carry it along with them."

Certainly commendation can hardly go further than this.—*Express.*

### Chicago.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT,
THE MAYOR OF THE CITY,
THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
THE COUNTY TREASURER,
testify to the preservation of their valuables in
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

FROM UNITED STATES COLLECTOR MCLEAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1871.

*Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:*

GENTS: As the representative of the United States Treasury in this city, I had charge of the public moneys, a portion of which was deposited in one of your safes in the Custom-house at the time of its destruction in the great fire of the 8th and 9th ult. It contained currency to the amount of $36,000, *all of which was saved in good condition.*

Very respectfully,

JAS. E. MCLEAN, Collector.

FROM CORPORATION ATTORNEY TULEY AND MAYOR MASON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1871.

*Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.:*

GENTS: In the great fire, in which the Court-house building was destroyed, I had, in the law department rooms, one of your safes. It was taken out of the ruins and opened today—*three weeks after the fire.* On Thursday of last week it was too hot to handle. Other safes in the Court-house had been opened and their contents found destroyed. I had made up my mind from this fact, and from the long time that it had been exposed, that everything in the safe was destroyed, but, upon opening it, found, to my astonishment and great satisfaction, *that my books and papers were perfect, not scorched or injured in any way by the fire,* and but very few papers were at all discolored. I am satisfied that your safes will stand fire.

Yours truly, M. F. TULEY,
Corporation Counsel.

The above statement is entirely reliable.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

FROM THE COUNTY TREASURER.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1871.

*Messrs. Herring & Co.:*

*Gents:* The large Herring's Safe in use in my office passed through the fire of the 8th and 9th inst. We got at it on Wednesday, but did not open it until Friday—*the fourth day after the fire.* The safe was subjected to an intense heat, *and has proved worthy of its trust—preserving money and valuable papers that could not have been replaced.* Please furnish this office with another Herring of same size, burglar-proof chest inside, and all improvements.

H. S. REXFORD, County Treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY firms testify to the preservation of their books, papers and valuables in HERRING'S SAFES, which passed through the recent terrific fire in Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

**Thanksgiving.** Ladies having a mouthful of bad teeth should go to COLTON'S and have them laughed out, and then to a good dentist and get a new set inserted, and thus be prepared to enjoy a good Thanksgiving dinner. There would then be treble thanks—to COLTON, to the dentist, and to the husband who pays the bills.—*Advertisement.*

**Howe's**
ARABIAN MILK CURE,
FOR CONSUMPTION.
The only preparation of the kind in the world. Sold by druggists. JOHN F. HENRY,
—*Advertisement.* New-York, Wholesale Agent.

**A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,**
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light buscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

**Moet and Chandon**
CHAMPAGNES,
Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

**This is the Season of the Year when** children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy.

**Napoleon Cabinet**
CHAMPAGNE,
the wine used at the reception
of Prince ALEXIS,
at DELMONICO'S,
and all first-class restaurants.

**Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic** SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

**The Officers of the Russian Fleet who** are bathing at the RUSSIAN VAPOR (MARBLE) BATHS, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (second block from Broadway, and near the Grand Central Hotel,) testify that they are as fine and complete in all their appointments as any they have ever visited in Europe. Open Sunday Morning (for gentlemen only) from 7 to 12 o'clock. Other days, open from 7 A. M. to 8½ P. M., and for ladies, (exclusively,) 10 to 12 A. M.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the** world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

**For Pimply Eruptions of the Face,** black-heads and blotched disfigurations, moth-patches, freckles and brown discolorations, apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY. A cure guaranteed.

**Moles on the Face are Permanently Re-**moved without cutting, pain or scars by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. A cure guaranteed. Call or send for circular.

**For Falling, Loss, or Prematurely Gray** hair, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who cures scalp diseases with special prescriptions. Send for circular.

**For Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ring-worm,** scald head, itching, or irritation of the scalp, apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

**For Unnatural Redness of the Nose or** face consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed in every case.

**Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores** gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Recommended by physicians. Sold everywhere.

**Donovan's Ladies' and Gentlemen's** Lunch and Dining-rooms. Table d'hôte and private dinners. No. 5 East 12th-st., near 5th-av.

**Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.**—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

**Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.**—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

**Wood-Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No.** 480 Broadway; a new and desirable article.

## MARRIED.

WASHBURNE—SEDGWICK.—On the 23d inst., at the Haight House, in this City, by Rev. Charles E. Grinnell, of Charlestown, Mass., KATHARINE SEDGWICK VALERIO, daughter of the late Robert Sedgwick, to W. T. WASHBURNE.

## DIED.

BRADISH.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 24th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry R. Kunhardt, No. 11 West 21st-st., EMILY, widow of the late Wheaton Bradish, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BONNARD.—On Friday night, REBECCA BONNARD, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, at 9 o'clock, from church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

CAPLIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, MARTHA J. CAPLIN, wife of Richard H. Caplin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Sag Harbor, Long Island, papers please copy.

DAUCHY.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 25, FRED RUNDALL, youngest son of H. C. and K. P. Dauchy, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 259 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment, Monday, Nov. 27, 10:40 A. M., Harlem Railroad.

GEHBEN.—On Friday, Nov. 24, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of August H. Gehben, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place today, (Sunday) at 12 o'clock noon, from St. Matthews Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

HUBBER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARY B. HUBBER, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wm. P. Furniss, West 10th-st., Bloomingdale.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice from St. Michael's Church, 100th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

HIGBIE.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, NATHAN T. HIGBIE, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 388 Third-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 23, ANDREW JACKSON, son of William Jackson, aged 21 years 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, No. 346 East 86th-st., Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

B COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1871.

Members of this command are requested to assemble at the armory, in citizens' dress, on Monday, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Andrew Jackson. The usual badge of mourning will be worn. By order.

Capt. A. E. COLFAX,
Commanding Company.

O. B. SANGER, First Sergeant.

PAINE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday evening, Nov. 24, EDDIE B., only son of James D. B. and Minnie Paine, aged 12 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The funeral services from the North Reformed Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Springfield, Mass., Nov. 25, FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER, son of the late Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A CARD FROM EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.**

The extraordinary cheap prices at which we are selling our REAL *Guipure Laces*, have induced many people to believe, and some *would-be judges* to assert, that the goods are *imitation*, or part *cotton*.

We would, therefore, respectfully inform our patrons and the public at large, that if they do not find all our goods strictly as represented, and our *Guipure Laces*, especially, to be the best quality of all *Silk Real Guipure*, that they would do more than oblige us by returning the same, when the money will be cheerfully refunded. We hope to convince all that our business is based on the broadest principles of *honesty and integrity*, and to these principles our success and popularity must be attributed.

Most respectfully, EHRICH & CO.,
No. 287 8th-av., near 24th-st.

**LOOK AT THE PRICES.**

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White China Dinner Sets, worth......... | $50 for | $32 00 |
| Colored and Gilt Dinner Sets, worth..... | $120 for | 80 00 |
| Colored and Gilt China Tea Sets, worth.. | $14 for | 9 00 |
| Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, worth.... | $11 for | 7 50 |
| Silver-plated Castors, worth.......... | $9 for | 5 50 |

Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardinieres, Flower-pots, &c., &c., at about half price.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

W. J. F. DAILEY, No. 631 Broadway.

**$100,000 SOLD.**—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

**$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE** —Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c.—$165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 580 Broadway.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TEXAN**
**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**
The only genuine American article.
Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $3 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent,
No. 194 William-st.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE INTEREST** of the higher education of the various nationalities in the Turkish Empire will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS'.) Addresses by Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D., President of Robert College, Constantinople; Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this City.

**GRACE CHAPEL**—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

**A DISCOURSE ON THE "UNWRITTEN LIFE OF CHRIST"** will be preached SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3. Strangers welcome. Annual course of lectures will commence TUESDAY, 5th December. Subject—*New-York As It Is*, by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, of City Missions. Revs. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., WM. ORMISTON, D. D., DAVID MITCHELL and JOHN MAC NAUGHTON, will also lecture. Tickets for the course, $1; for single lectures, 25 cents.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,** 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Church postponed until the following Sunday. In the evening, second address of the series to young men on the *Teachings of the Times*. Young men specially invited. The Rector will preach.

**AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE** in aid of the Mission work of St. Ann's Free Church, for deaf mutes, will be given in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, by HENRY D. NOYES, M. D. Subject—*The Physiology of Sight.* Tickets 50 cents.

**ALL SOULS' CHURCH,** CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—*The Light that Shineth in Darkness.* Evening service at 7½. Subject—*The Rise and Decline of the Romish Church.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

**A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR REV. ALFRED COOKMAN** will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE and others will take part in the exercises. Mr. Cookman's many friends are cordially invited to be present.

**A SERMON ON RELIGIOUS LIBERALITY** will be preached by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SUNDAY, 26th, at 10½ A. M., and on the *Character of the Bereans* at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

**AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.**—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The services will have special reference to the approaching National Thanksgiving. Seats free.

**AT APOLLO HALL,** BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will give her closing discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock; at 7½ she will give her celebrated oration on *The Victories of the Franco-Prussian War.*

**A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT** Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also, Adelphia Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

**BROADWAY** TABERNACLE CHURCH—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. HUNTINGTON CLAPP, D. D., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Nov. 26.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY** APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

Rev. WM. O. LAMSON, from Paris, will be present at the SUNDAY MORNING service, 26th inst., and give some of his experience of the late siege and the reign of the Commune.

**CHURCH**—FULTON, CORNER OF WILLIAM-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN, MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,** 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church open in the evening.

**COOPER INSTITUTE.**—A RELIGIOUS service designed especially for the young of both sexes will be held at Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from WM. W. BECKWITH, late of Albany, and from eminent clergymen of the City.

**CALVARY CHURCH,** CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—This church will be open for evening service SUNDAY, Nov. 26. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, of St. Mark's Church.

**CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH,** 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ANDREW J. LONGACRE, Pastor. Also, preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

**CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,** West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½, by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Subjects—*The Grace of Giving.* EVENING—*Great Forgiveness; Great Love.* All are welcome.

**CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION,** corner 55th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine service and sermon in the MORNING at 10½. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector.

**CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,** 35TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN MORNING and EVENING. Evening, a lecture on *Lying.*

**DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING,** in the Lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 3½ to 4½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation to all. Persons who find it unpleasant to ascend the stairs can use the elevator on the ground floor.

**EVANGELICAL** LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

**FIVE POINTS MISSION,** SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

**FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN,** West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10, Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11, Holy Eucharist: 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., Compline. Week-day services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

**FREE RELIGIOUS** CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

**FREE SUNDAY EVENING** SERVICES in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock; Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26; morning service at 10½.

**FREE RELIGIOUS PARLOR DEBATE,** interesting and exciting, every SABBATH, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 198 Forsyth-st. Subject—*Immortality.* Ladies especially requested to take part in the debate. Come one, come all.

**HOWARD MISSION AND HOME** FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. —More than 10,000 received since the Mission was opened. Daily attendance about 400. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M.; Day-school 9 to 3. Reunion of children, parents, patrons and friends at our tenth Thanksgiving Festival. We are depending upon our friends to furnish the turkeys and chickens and pies, fruit, nuts, &c., for a dinner for 900. Send everything, if possible, before Wednesday evening. Doors open at 12, and close at 4 o'clock. During the afternoon the children will sing many of their finest anthems, glees and songs. Short spirited addresses will be made by several gentlemen. At 1 o'clock the Grand Hallelujah Chorus will be sung, after which the tables will be served.

**HARLEM.**—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at the usual hour, and Rev. Prof. HADROS will give a lecture in the evening. Seats free, and the public are cordially invited. Service at 7½ o'clock.

**JAMES MILLIKEN, ESQ.,** OF PHILADELPHIA, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, on *A Tour of Travel in Egypt and Arabia Petræa.* Tickets can be procured at the office of the Association.

**MIDNIGHT MISSION**—HOME, NO. 260 Greene-st.—Thanksgiving donations of money or of supplies for the Home, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned, or at the Home.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President, No. 49 East 20th-st.
THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
Acting Treasurer, No. 102 Duane-st.
ROBERT S. HOLT,
Secretary, No. 57 Water-st.

**MR. SAMUEL HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND** will spend SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at old John-street Church, between Nassau and William sts. Service, 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

**MR. HEPWORTH** WILL DELIVER A sermon on SUNDAY MORNING on *Heroes and Cowards.* Strangers are cordially invited to the morning as well as to the evening service. Evening service as usual at 7½ P. M.

**MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the property on which the cemetery of the United Brethren's (Moravian) Church is located, is sold. Parties having relatives buried there are notified that the remains will be removed to the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island, permission having been granted by the authorities to do so after the 1st December. For further information address Box No. 2,651 Post-office, New-York.

**O. B. FROTHINGHAM** WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Making Confession of Faith.*

**REV. DR. EWER.**—UNTIL A SUITABLE building is secured, temporary arrangements have been made for Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer and his parishioners to worship at the church lately occupied by the Parish of the Holy Light, on the east side of 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Services on SUNDAY, 26th, as follows, viz.: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, Holy Communion and sermon at 10½; evening prayer and sermon at 7½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9¼ A. M.

**REV. CHAUNCEY GILES** WILL preach on SUNDAY, 11 A. M., in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on *Old Age in this Life, and in the Life to Come.* Lecture at 7½ P. M., on the *Relation of the Church to the Young.* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

**REV. PROF. J. F. HURST, D. D.,** of Drew Theological Seminary, (late of Germany,) will preach in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and will address the Sunday-school Missionary Society at 2 P. M.

**REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,** Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Name Above Every Name.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

**RIGHT REV. BISHOP ARMITAGE,** of Wisconsin, will preach at Christ Church on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, in the EVENING, assisted by Rev. Dr. PRATT, of Staten Island.

**REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR,** WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

**REV. H. D. NORTHROP** WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. In the evening, first astronomical discourse.

**REV. E. C. SWEETSER** WILL PREACH THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Subject—*The Morals of Trade.* MORNING service at 10½.

**REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN,** PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

**REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON,** D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

**ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,** Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 26th October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*The Early Catholic Missions on the Pacific Coast.*

**SECOND ADVENT CHURCH,** COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. S. BREWER, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Approaching Crisis.* At 3 P. M.—*Modern Calamities.* Both subjects viewed in the light of prophecy. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

**SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, of Waterbury, Conn., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** 127th-st., Rev. GEO. B. DRAPER, D. D., Rector, having been burned, services will be held, until further notice, in the Sunday-school building on 128th-st., near 4th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

**ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH,** 4TH-AV. and 22d-st., C. D. FOSS, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and at 7½ in the EVENING. Thanksgiving services will be held on THURSDAY MORNING; sermon by the Pastor.

**ST. STEPHEN'S** EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

**SEVENTEENTH-STREET** METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 26th inst.: Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

**ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,** AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougall-sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Gallery-pews free at all services. Strangers welcomed.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—THE friends of the Hospital are respectfully reminded that on SUNDAY AFTERNOON there will be the annual collection in the chapel in view of Thanksgiving Day. Divine service and sermon at 3½ o'clock.

**ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH,** 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

**ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH,** 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH,** 2D-AV. AND 10th st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

**THANKSGIVING, NOVEMBER,** 1871, AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—In making their annual Thanksgiving appeal the Trustees ask earnestly for a liberal response from the friends of the poor to enable them still to carry on the work, which for so many years has been sustained at the Five Points. The treasury is largely overdrawn, and the demands for help are still as urgent as ever.

More than three hundred and fifty thousand meals have been given during the past year.

Nearly one hundred thousand lodgings furnished.

About one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, groceries, fuel, &c., have been consumed by the inmates and given to the outdoor poor.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-five pupils taught during the year ending Oct. 1.

Two hundred and thirty-six children are living in the institution, being a larger number than ever before.

Besides supporting the family in the house, assistance is rendered to families and individuals outside.

The Institution is dependent largely upon voluntary contributions.

The average monthly expenditure is nearly $3,000.

On Thanksgiving our inside children will be at dinner from 1 until 2 o'clock.

After our children have eaten, we open our doors to all who desire to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock, in the new and beautiful chapel, which was finished last year. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of singing of glees, anthems, &c., calisthenic and light gymnastic exercises, and recitations by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and sent for, on notice being sent to the House.

TRUSTEES.

Archibald Russell, recently deceased, President.
Charles Ely.
Marshall Lefferts.
D. Lydig Suydam.
Hugh N. Camp, Treas.
George F. Betts, Sec'y.
Frederick G. Foster.
Morris K. Jesup.
G. H. Morgan.

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.
H. MATTICE, Assistant Superintendent.

**THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING** in the interest of the Italian Church Reformation Commission, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, Foreign Secretary of the Commission, who is on the eve of his departure again for Italy; by Rev. ALBERT C. GRAY, who has recently returned from that country, where he has been personally acquainted with the work of the Commission; and by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

**THE CHILDREN'S FOLD** RESPECTfully solicits donations and subscriptions to carry on its work of charity to orphans who are from two to ten years of age. Its friends will surely not forget the needs of Thanksgiving Day. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President: W. H. Newman, No. 119 Pearl-st., Treasurer: Mrs. George Depew, Secretary.

**THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.**—The first of a course of lectures on this topic will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

**THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** near 10th-av., Rev. A. MCLEAN, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M., will be conducted by Rev. THOMAS SHERWOODS. Praying band of Bedford-street Church.

**THE BOW IN THE CLOUD.**—THE fourth and last of the series of discourses upon *Sacred Figures*, will be delivered in St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., by the Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26. Service at 7½ o'clock.

**TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH,** IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLMES, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

**THE SECOND COMMUNION** SERVICE of PISGAH CHAPEL, No. 185 Spring-st., Rev. JOHN P. BETKER, Pastor, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock. All are welcome.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** in Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching every SABBATH DAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Strangers are cordially invited.

**WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. SAMUEL CARLISLE. Young people's meeting at 7½ o'clock, evening, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

**WHAT IS TRUTH?**—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*What the Word Teaches Concerning Impending Events.*

**WEST-SIDE LECTURES.**—REV. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture on *America and the Americans*, at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,** 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting, in lecture-room, MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are invited.

**ZION CHURCH,** MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 26, morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M. Evening prayer, musical service, 3½ P. M.

## POLITICAL.

**SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st., entrance on 23d-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
DAVID C. STURGES, Secretary.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

### Interior Working of the Bureaus—Fastidious Servants and Perplexed Mistresses—Statistics of the Business.

"Would any girl like a good place where they keep just a few, only a few, (*sotto voce*) boarders? Fashionable neighborhood." This was the question propounded by a matronly-looking personage to a numerous assemblage of women seated on long benches in a large and airy room, the whole partaking somewhat the appearance of a school. Casting one's eyes over the forms occupied by the girls, was somewhat like looking into a poppy field. Red was a predominant color. Very certainly ninety-five per cent. of the bonnets were adorned with flowers and ribbons of this hue, which stood out in bold relief against the very copious waterfalls. There was something like a suppressed titter or giggle from the girls at this inquiry, if girls of from thirty to fifty years of age, about the average time of life of the majority of the women present, can be said to have capabilities of tittering. It was evident that not one of them thought it worth while to respond to the call, as no one budged. Again the lady in charge repeated the question, inverting the sentence in order to make it more alluring. "Quite a fashionable neighborhood, where they have a few boarders. A nice girl can have a good place." The idea of a girl, a nice one, wanting a place in a boarding-house, might have had its ludicrous side at the first announcement, and was accordingly taken quite as a joke, but the repetition of anything so preposterous was received in exactly the way it merited, by a deep and solemn silence.

"Places in boarding-houses do not seem to be much in demand," we remarked.

"They are not much sought after. A certain class of girls will go to them, but generally we find great difficulty in finding help for them. There is an idea that the work is hard, and the privileges small in boarding-houses. Boarding-house ladies are generally very up and down kind of people, and don't stand nonsense. Hotels are quite different. Nothing but first-class help will do for them, and the best girls go there, and often keep the positions for years. As for honesty, there is nothing like them. Though temptations surround them all the time, and money and trinkets are always left about the rooms, cases of peculation are rare. If you can get a good hotel girl, as a chamber-maid or girl of all-work, you mostly get a prize. Waiters from hotels are not the same. They are honest enough, but nine times out of ten they make so much noise and fuss about their duties in a private house that they never stay long."

Just here quite a nice looking lady came in. She was perfectly hatted, booted, and gloved. In her hand she held a pretty portemonnaie, and a fine lace-edged handkerchief gave out a delicate perfume. The matron rose to receive her, and a whispered conversation of a few moments ensued. "Who is this?" we asked ourselves; and mentally determined that it was some *elegante* of the avenues in search of a servant. We even looked out of the window to see her coupé and the obsequious footman ready to receive his mistress. There was no coupé. "Please take the furthest bench against the wall," said the matron to the person, who, drawing up her skirts, took the place assigned to her.

"Sometimes," we asked, "even with your experience in the business, can you always determine precisely between the mistress and the maid?"

"It is getting to be quite difficult. Either the girls, some of them, dress better, or the ladies dress worse."

"But is that a servant, and not a princess in disguise?" we inquired.

"That is a first-class ladies' maid, and clever seamstress besides. Has been to Paris with a family; been in the same place for some years. Her people, by a reverse of fortune, have broken up their establishment. She can get $20 a month, and I shall have no difficulty in getting her a position. If it was in Summer, and the Newport or Saratoga season was lively, I would have a dozen applications for her. Superior servants are always in demand; it is only the poor ones who are hard to place." Here entered a very plainly dressed lady, having a very annoyed expression. "Oh, dear me," she exclaimed. "So very unfortunate. Had absolutely to call in a policeman. The woman was insufferable. Would you believe it that the alcohol in the house even wasn't safe, and we couldn't keep a drop of bay rum. Its a cook I want, right off, today."

"Pray be seated," was the reply. "Girls, here is a lady who wants a first-class cook." There was evidently a stir in the community, as the occupants to a girl all turned their heads round, and keenly scanned the lady. Perhaps in the whole assemblage were some ten cooks, more or less professed. Accordingly, these ten *cordons bleus* got up, and directed their glances to the lady. Then five of them sat down immediately, which movement was followed by three more, leaving only two in the field. The eight who had declined the position were certainly in the right. How was it possible for a professed cook to endanger her prospects for life with a lady who appeared before their august tribunal in a merino dress, perhaps a trifle shabby—certainly not in the fashion of this year, instead of in silk and velvet? One of the two cooks slowly approached.

"What wages, mum, do ye give?"

"Fifteen dollars a month," was the reply.

"Can't come under sixteen," was the positive answer.

"Well, if you understand your business, and have a good recommendation, and can come right off, I might be willing to try you."

"Can't come right off; have some visiting to do for the next three days; might come the day after to-morrow, but not before," and No. 1 took her place.

"How many people do you keep?" asked No. 2.

"Well, although I do not see what that has to do with it," said the lady, "I keep four."

"What am I to do?" was the question.

"Cook for me, of course."

"Much company?"

"Not a great deal; a dinner party about twice a month, and as this enters into your functions I have no reason for not informing you about it," said the lady, with an amused smile.

"Any outside help given when you have these parties?"

"None but such as is furnished from the other servants in the house."

"You don't then hire a man-cook for them? Where I was last they allers did it."

"Well, but I do not."

"What are my privileges? I want every Sunday evening and every other Wednesday. I have got a husband and two children; they must be allowed to come and see me of evenings. Is there a room for receiving one's visitors? Is it carpeted? What wages will you give? Do you pay weekly or by the month?" Here followed a string of questions, partaking of the character of a legal cross-examination. Evidently No. 2 was an old stager, and if her culinary abilities were equal to her linguistic ones, she would have had no rival. Whether the lady engaged No. 2 or not we are not able to say.

The business of procuring servants in New-York is a very large one. There are about five to six first-class establishments, and a dozen or so of minor ones. The number of persons who are placed, the majority being women, in one of the most important offices is not less than 10,000 per annum. At least 300 women are constantly on their books. New-York, besides furnishing the City with help, also supplies through these intelligence offices the whole State and the neighboring ones, and persons desirous of procuring servants sometimes address them from South America. Their busy season is from March to July and from September to November. During these months the demand can hardly be supplied; in the intervening months servants are in excess of employers. We are pleased to say, after quite a careful study of the subject, that all the offices are honestly managed. Sometimes for vile purposes applications are made at these offices, but long experience in the business detects instantly anything of this kind. As the business is one depending as much on the employes as on the employers, an accident of this nature has a most unfortunate effect on their business. Good offices are even engaged in charitable work. An honest girl without the fee necessary is never turned away, but the best endeavors are made to procure her a position. Of the number of applicants, ninety-five per cent., fully, are Irish; the English come next; American women wanting places are rare. Germans, Swedes and Danes are not much to be found in the labor market; the character they have as a race for being thrifty and good workers is so great that they rarely have to seek for a place, although there are some special offices where they may be found. The number of female servants in New-York is estimated to be about 130,000. Of the Free Labor Bureau we have but little to say. Organized simply as a political machine, manned by Tammany office-seekers, it has been eminently unsuccessful. Without giving too much credence to stories of a more or less sinister character, we can at least assert that for the amount of money spent it has, like all political jobs, resulted in the least possible good. From questions asked by us—not from the private offices, whose answers might have been dictated by jealousy, but from the girls themselves—we have heard this institution denounced in the most unmeasured terms.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117¾ | 800 Quick. M. Co. 27 |
| 500 U.S.5 20 C., '62, s.111 | 100 do.........s60. 27 |
| 6,500 U. S. 5.20, '65, n.114 | 100 do........ 27⅛ |
| 20,000 do........b3.114⅛ | 300 do........ 27¼ |
| 2,000 do..........c.114¾ | 200 do...bet. call. 27¼ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¾ | 100 Quick. Pref........ 32 |
| 12,000 Tenn. St. 6s. o.. 65⅛ | 100 do........ 31⅞ |
| 28,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n.s30 65 | 100 do...bet. call. 32 |
| 10,000 do........ 65¼ | 100 West. U. T.bet.c.c. 68 |
| 10,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 65⅛ | 300 do........ 68⅛ |
| 2,000 do........ 65¼ | 800 Pac.M. S.S. Co.b.c. 47¼ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s,o. bds. 37 | 1100 do........ 47⅞ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 15 | 100 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 59⅛ |
| 10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., | 100 N.Y. C. & H.R.b.c. 92¼ |
| Jan. & July... 33⅛ | 100 Erie........ 30¾ |
| 18,000 do........ 33 | 70 Chic. & N. W..... 61⅞ |
| 20,000 do........ 32¼ | 1000 do........ 62⅛ |
| 1,000 do........ 32 | 300 do...bet. call. 62¼ |
| 23,500 do........ 32⅛ | 800 do........ 62 |
| 7,000 do........ 32¾ | 300 do.......s2. 62⅛ |
| 3,000 Missouri St. 6s. 98 | 300 Lake S. & M. S.b3. 88 |
| 5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. | 100 do...bet. call. 88 |
| Jo. Iss........ 94⅛ | 50 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 90⅝ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 90 | 55 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 85 |
| 12,000 do........ 91 | 50 Clev. & Pitts......127¼ |
| 5,000 Erie 3d........ 93⅛ | 70 N. J. Cen.........112 |
| 3,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.111¼ | 400 do..bet. call.112⅛ |
| 2,000 do........112 | 300 Chic. & R. I......103⅜ |
| $2,000 Cen. Pac.G. bds.103½ | 200 do...bet. call.103⅜ |
| 10,000 Union Pac. 1st... 91⅝ | 100 do........s10.103⅜ |
| 6,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. bs 79⅞ | 300 do........b3.103⅛ |
| 10,000 do........ 80 | 1500 do........103⅛ |
| 1,000 Belleville & S. | 200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 56⅜ |
| Ill. 1st 8s S.F.b 97 | 100 do........s3. 56¼ |
| 1,000 C. & N.W.S.F.b.101 | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 78¼ |
| 2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, | 200 do........ 78⅜ |
| conv't bds..... 94⅛ | 100 do........ 79 |
| 10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, | 500 Tol., Wab. & W... 64⅛ |
| St. L. Div..... 87 | 300 do..bet. call. 64⅛ |
| 5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 95 | 100 Del., Lack. & W..109 |
| 5,000 Col., C.& I. C.1st 88⅛ | 280 do........109¼ |
| 15,000 do........ 88⅝ | 100 Boston, H. & E... 2⅞ |
| 11,000 do........ 89 | 100 Chic. & Alt........117 |
| 1,000 M.& St. P. 7 3-10 | 100 Ohio & M.bet. c.c. 43¼ |
| conv't........ 94¼ | 10 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 75⅛ |
| 20 Bank of N. Y.....130 | 296 Morris & Essex... 96 |
| 5 Bank Commerce...115 | 50 do........ 96¼ |
| 200 Maryland Coal Co. 25 | 100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 65 |
| 100 do........ 25⅛ | 100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 19⅜ |
| 200 do........ 25⅛ | 40 Albany & Susq.... 91⅛ |
| 200 do.......b30. 26 | 200 Union Pac.....b. c. 27⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..116¾ | 200 Reading........s3.114 |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114¼ | 400 do........114⅛ |
| 20,000 do........114⅛ | 5000 Chi. & N. W...... 62¾ |
| 100 Canton Co........ 70 | 100 do.......b10. 62⅝ |
| 100 Quick. Min. Co.... 26¾ | 500 do...bet. call. 62⅝ |
| 100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 31⅛ | 800 do........ 62⅛ |
| 100 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 25¾ | 500 do........ 62⅜ |
| 200 Am. M. U. Ex..... 59⅛ | 100 Union Pac........ 27¾ |
| 58 do........ 59 | 500 Chi. & R. I...b. c.104¼ |
| 500 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 92⅝ | 500 do........104⅛ |
| 300 do........ 92⅛ | 200 do........104 |
| 200 Erie......bet. call. 31¼ | 100 Mil. & St. P..... 56⅝ |
| 200 Harlem........121 | 500 do........s3. 56⅛ |
| 800 L. S. & M. S...... 88½ | 50 Tol., W. & W..... 65 |
| 200 do...bet. call. 88⅛ | 300 Del., L. & W.......109⅛ |
| 300 do........ 88⅜ | 100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 19¼ |

SATURDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The Bank return is rather less favorable than was looked for. It was expected that the Gold average would increase to a sum at least equal to the loss in Greenbacks. The Gold Notes are $16,500 less than last Monday, and the Greenbacks $1,486,600 less; while the Loans increase $2,199,200, and the general line of Deposits $42,900. The Circulation shows a decrease of $49,100.

The Treasury Office received during the week for Gold Customs $2,407,020; paid out $2,187,043 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold on Wednesday last $2,000,000 Gold, which should have given the Banks the advantage of $1,780,000. The Gold sold on Wednesday, however, was averaged at Bank for only two days of the week.

Money was easy and the Stock Exchange steady on the Public Funds, and firm on the Southern Bonds, and on the Railway Stocks. The last-named opened firm in the morning, and the market advanced on most of the Western Roads to the hour of the Bank statement, when there was some hesitation in prices, which was soon succeeded by higher figures and more buoyant feeling than at any time during the day. The North-west Common Stock led the market. The movement began after the Board on Friday at 61@61⅛ ₱ cent., and continued today up to 62⅞ ₱ cent. Mr. DREW has the credit of engineering the Stock. There was also a revival in Chicago and Rock Island, and the price went up to 104½ ₱ cent. There was a partial stir in the St. Paul Shares, and the demand continued for Wabash. Lake Shore, after hesitating at 88 ₱ cent., rose to 88¾ ₱ cent. Reading rose to 114½ ₱ cent., and New-York Central was firm at 92⅛@92⅞ ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were especially buoyant on Quicksilver Company, the Common Stock selling up to 27⅞ ₱ cent. The recovery in South Carolina Bonds was to 33 ₱ cent., or about 7½ ₱ cent. since Wednesday last.

The sales of Gold were at a fractional decline on the last price of Friday, most of the business of the day at 110⅞ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 109@109⅛ ₱ cent.

At the Board the following quotations on the general market were made as compared with Friday night. The prevailing feeling was bullish in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares, judged by the actual operations of the afternoon, but in numbers the operators seem pretty equally divided as between the two sides of the speculative account.

There was a further recovery late in the day in South Carolina Bonds to 34½@35 ₱ cent. The Quicksilver Shares were not so stiff as in the morning. The Railway Stocks sold down ½ ₱ cent. about 3½ o'clock from the best prices of the day.

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 25.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| American Gold | 111 | 110⅞ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109 | 109 |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 92⅜ | 92 |
| N. Y. C. & Hud. Debt Ctfs. | 87⅞ | 87⅜ |
| Reading | 113⅜ | 114 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| North-west Common | 61⅜ | 61⅛ |
| North-west Preferred | 91 | 91 |
| Pacific Mail | 46⅞ | 47 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 56½ | 55⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 43⅜ | 42⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 64⅜ | 64⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 68 | 67⅜ |
| Erie | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 27⅜ | 27⅛ |
| Lake Shore, Ex Scrip | 88 | 88 |
| Lake Shore, Scrip | 82 | 82 |

At the very close the Railway dealings were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $608,071 31 |
| Gold payments | 1,480,271 46 |
| Gold balance | 65,527,241 52 |
| Currency receipts | 687,557 23 |
| Currency payments | 500,788 17 |
| Currency balance | 8,547,517 48 |
| Customs | 261,000 00 |
| Canceled gold notes sent to Washington | 769,000 00 |

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......116⅝ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....114 |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup. '81......117¾ | 5-20 reg., '67......114¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '62......111⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67......114¾ |
| 5-20 coup., '62......111⅛ | 5-20 reg., '68......114¾ |
| 5-20 reg., 64......111⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68......114⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '64......111¼ | 10-40 reg......109¾ |
| 5-20 reg., '65......111¼ | 10-40 coup......109⅝ |
| 5-20 coup. '65......111¾ | 6s, currency......113⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65......114 | |

The following were the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| Del. and Hud. Canal..123 | Quick. Mining Pref... 31¼ |
| Maryland Coal Co.... 25 | Maripso Mining Co... 1⅛ |
| American Coal........ 46 | Mariposa Min. Pref... 1½ |
| Spring Mountain Coal 64 | Boston Water Power. 42 |
| Canton Co., Balt...... 68 | Adams Express....... 84¾ |
| N. J. Land Imp'nt.Co. 71 | Wells-Fargo Express. 57 |
| Consol. Coal of Md.... 42 | American M. U. Ex.. 58⅜ |
| West. Union Tel...... 67¾ | United States Ex.... 57¼ |
| Quicksilver Min. Co.. 27¼ | Pac. Mail Steam-ship. 47 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 25.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | | 100 |
| City 6s, new | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Camden and Amboy | 132 | 133½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 58⅛ | 58¾ |
| Reading | 113⅞ | 114 |
| Lehigh Valley | 59¾ | 59⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 45⅛ | .... |
| Northern Central | 38½ | 39 |
| Lehigh Navigation | .... | 36 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 93½ | 94 |

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,256,155; and of general Merchandise, $4,635,258.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.*

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson, and the opening celebration will take place on Tuesday, the 28th instant. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and have a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ WE PAY AT OR COUNTER THE "BIDDING Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

☞ FOR SALE—Two hundred and eighty-one shares (281) of the "Exchange Fire Insurance Company" of the City of New-York. Apply to DANIEL T. WORDEN No. 48 Wall-st.

## LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 25.

*By Judge Brady.*

Bunn *vs.* Messenger; attachment discharged.

In the matter of the petition of Matilda Delaplaine; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph R. Stuyvesant *vs.* John B. Fogarty; order settled.

W. C. Baker et al. *vs.* Security Insurance Company; order granted.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Westervelt *vs.* Westervelt et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Cook et al. *vs.* Campbell et al.; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

Halloway *vs.* Stephens; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Brady.*

Fowler *vs.* Wood; Lerch *vs.* Dexheimer; Louis Mayer *vs.* R. H. Arkenburg; A. H. Kurshedt *vs.* National Patent Wood Preserving Company; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 25.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Charles M. Sanger et al. *vs.* John Darrow; order for allowance granted.

John Bell *vs.* Catharine A. Bell; complaint dismissed.

Joseph P. Joachimson *vs.* Elken Hyman et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 25.

*By Judge Loew.*

Cornelia B. Conklin *vs.* John Conklin; judgment of separation from bed and board granted.

Curtis *vs.* Lansing; motion granted (see memorandum for counsel.)

Bell *vs.* Davis; motion to re-examine judgment debtor granted (see memorandum for counsel.)

Harris *vs.* Rothschild; motion for injunction denied without costs.

### Narrow Escape of a Ferry-Boat.

The Union Ferry Company's boat *Baltic*, on her 9 A. M. trip yesterday, passed within certain marks which indicate the bounds of the boring and blasting operations, and near to the diving-raft from which they are directed at Diamond Reef. She then slacked speed, and almost immediately, and without warning, though within hail, a tremendous explosion was heard. The boat reeled and quivered in every plank. All rushed to see the cause, and it was found that a nitro-glycerine charge had exploded within about twenty yards of the boat, throwing an immense volume of water and mud to a height of about fifty feet. There was no danger-signal flying at the time, and the probability is that had the frail *Baltic* been a few yards nearer the raft, her bottom would have been blown in, and a disaster more horrid than that of the *Westfield* would have resulted. The passengers condemned in no measured terms the gross negligence of the persons in charge of the raft.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday:

| | 7 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature degrees Fah... | 42 | 46 | 47 | 42 |
| Stand of barometer in inch. | 30:05 | 32:00 | .. | 32:08 |

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$100 REWARD** WILL BE PAID FOR A RED MOROCCO ACCOUNT BOOK, CHECK and PAPERS which were lost between 13th and 28th sts., or at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday night. The payment of the check is stopped, and the papers are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to No. 252 5th-av., (personally or through Post-office,) and no questions asked. N. H. DECKER.

**FOUND**—FRIDAY EVENING, IN BROADway, near 8th-st., a Ladies' Switch, Chignon, or Fluffy (?) owner can hear of same by addressing F., Box No. 3,942 Post Office.

## FURNITURE.

**BANKRUPT'S SALE** OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice
DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,
at the store No. 550 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.

By order of assignee.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK** TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

**A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY** will rent a large handsomely-furnished room with all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING**—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**PARTIES WISHING FINE** SPACIOUS rooms on third floor of a first-class house, where the appointments are unexceptionable, may apply at No 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.; references.

**NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE,** NEXT to the University.—An entire floor, consisting of six rooms, with board; private table if desired; also single rooms, on moderate terms; references exchanged.

**FIFTH-AV.**—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of apartments, with private table, on moderate terms, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.**—DESIRABLE rooms (singly or en suite) with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished, references, &c.

**NO. 109 EAST 12TH-ST.**—WITH BOARD, a parlor and two large and commodious bedrooms; closets, hot and cold water; suitable for a small family; references.

**NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.**—LARGE front parlor and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class location; unexceptionable reference required.

**NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.,** NEAR UNION-square.—Just opened, a first-class house, newly and elegantly furnished throughout; private table if desired; best references given and required.

**NO. 157 EAST 30TH-ST.,** BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Well-furnished large and small front room, (sunny side,) with or without breakfast; references.

**TWENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST.**—A family, a married couple, also a few gentlemen, may be suited with desirable rooms and board, in a first-class location, by immediate application at 408.

**NO. 42 JANE-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.**—A pleasant front room on second floor, one back room, and one hall room to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

**HANDSOME, DESIRABLE** SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined and quiet home; references. No. 36 East 21st-st.

**EXTRA FINE ROOMS** ON SECOND floor, pleasant location, with board, in a private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

**A HANDSOMELY** FURNISHED SECOND-story, with bath and ample closet, to rent, with private table. Apply at No. 3 West 37th-st.

**PRIVATE FAMILY**—TO LET WITH board, two well-furnished rooms, front, second and third floor; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

**NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.**—A PLEASANT room with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a small family.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED** ROOM to rent, with all conveniences, at No. 31 East 24th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., in a private family.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING** AT No. 32 West 26th-st., have a large, handsomely furnished room to let, without board.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.**—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let with private table. References required.

**NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

**NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.**—ONE LARGE and small room, with board; reference.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation in a family where she can make herself generally useful and feel at home; is accustomed to children and household duties; three years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 223 East 28th-st.

**A.**—FIRST-CLASS COLORED CHAMbermaids, laundresses, cooks, waitresses, coachmen, &c., constantly on hand, at the West-side Employment Office, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, to get a few gentlemen's washing, or the washing of a family; understands all about fluting and puffing in the neatest manner; has good City reference, if required. Call or address No. 487 7th-av.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish lady, a situation as housekeeper; understands sewing and nice cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping. Call or address for two days, C. L., No. 1,077 3d-av., near 63d-st.; ring third bell, left hand.

**A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE** AND REfinement, with the best references, desires a situation as housekeeper in a family or school. Address M., Box No. 3,667 Post-office, New-York.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PERson, who speaks English and French, a situation in a first-class private family to take care of children; good reference. Address S. S., No. 255 4th-av.

**AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS** SOlicits families' washing at her house, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, a situation by the day, week or month; is a good dress-maker; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 951 3d-av., corner 75th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent; best references. Address J. R., Box No. 43 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**A YOUNG MAN,** NATIVE OF GERMANY, where he has been twelve years in the cavalry, wishes a situation in a riding-school or a place with a family or a gentleman who keeps saddle-horses. Call or address No. 45 2d-st.

**TO PAINTERS** AND PAPER-HANGERS.—Wanted, by an experienced workman, a situation; has no objection to the country. Address E. D., Box 49 Up-town Advertisement office, 54½ West 32d-st.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A WIDOW, (AMERICAN,) WITHout children, (unless a son of useful age,) to cook and make the butter on a farm; a good home and fair wages will be had. Address CHARLES LIVINGSTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

**$375 A MONTH,** EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, }
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

### TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

**THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA** AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
100,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
At public auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

**THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H.** HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS, Public Administrator.

## INSTRUCTION.

## ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

## Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**A GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS** month only, in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Success guaranteed to old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 30 East 14th-st.

**SPECIAL FRENCH COURSE,**
By Prof. J. E. LOISEAU,
of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., in the lecture-room,
ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
for ladies and young ladies alone, at 2½.
ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
for ladies and gentlemen, at the same hour.
Tickets at Putnam's Book-store, in the building.
N. B.—Apply before Dec. 1, as this course, intended for a rapid tuition, will last only two quarters.

**JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,** Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

**MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL** for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING** and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

**A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED** teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 52d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

**A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON** College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

**PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** NO. 62 Bowery; four departments—commercial, English, ladies and private rooms for adults; day and evening throughout the year; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

**ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,** PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

**SELECT SCHOOL** FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

**DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH,** Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

**PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN,** A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

**$325 PER YEAR,** AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

**FEMALE INSTITUTE**—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal

**A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS** BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

**WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,** NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

**"THE BEST SCHOOL** FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

## MUSICAL.

## CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

**The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,**

*And upon the most favorable terms of payment.*

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
**Chickering & Sons,**
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

## A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 431 Broadway.

**AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD** piano-forte, stool and cover, for sale—a dead bargain—at BATTERSON'S furniture storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best City maker; four round corners, carved legs, agraffe, nearly new, rich tone, magnificent and superb throughout, made to order, and will be sold for half price for cash.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

**TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF** DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY,** NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Boston and all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING** BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express train on Monday morning for the West and North.

**TO BRIDGEPORT** AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

**FOR LEWES, DEL.**—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

## REWARDS.

**$100 REWARD.**

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST** DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

## WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

## ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

**10 PER CENT.**

**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.**

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

OFFICE OF THE
**STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

**REDEMPTION OF BONDS.**

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, }
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of THE WORLD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company will be held at No. 211 Mercer-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer-books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened on the 5th day of December next.

J. W. BOUTON, Secretary.

**GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE** SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

**CAUTION.**

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

**E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

**TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

**TAPSCOTT'S**

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST** CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

**DRAFTS ON LONDON AND THE** Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward, for sale at the EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

**CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF** towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED** by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

## IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.

Interest dated from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,** 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

Assets, $2,628,243 60; surplus, $201,822 96.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$1.000 TO $3,000.**—THE ADVERtiser having arranged for the sale of the goods in this State of an Eastern manufacturing company, would like an energetic party to manage his interest in either the cities of Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo. This is a rare opportunity to the right party, having the above amount, to invest at once. Address immediately H. S. F., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN,** WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIXTURES, LEASE AND good will of a prominent retail dry-goods store, with or without stock. Address RETAILER, Box No. 170 *Herald* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.**

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn.; or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON** WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John G. Bushnell, Esq., referee, the three-story and cellar brick house and lot known as No. 246 (old No. 235) Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.; size of lot, 25x92.6.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—IN 22D-ST., near Broadway, a four-story brown-stone house, of full width.

Also, for sale or to lease, in 21st-st., near 5th-av., a brown-stone house, 25 feet wide and of extra depth.

Also, for sale in 38th-st., near and west of 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide.

Also, for sale in 40th-st., just east of 5th-av., a new and elegant full-size house, and one other on same street.

Also, on Park-av., a new and elegant house, of full size.

For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

**$75,000 FOR ONE OF THE BEST** houses in the City, four story, extra front, 28 feet wide, with three-story extension; this house is worth looking after; location between 5th and Madison avs., above 34th-st.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

**FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.,** TWO fine lots, 34 and 38 feet front; also, the finest corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.**—A first-class brown-stone house; fine order; for sale very cheap; also, an elegant corner house, 38 feet front, same locality.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling on west side of 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

**$38,000 FOR SUPERB FOUR-**story brown-stone house, new, 24 feet front, in the best street on Columbia College property.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d st.

**A BARGAIN.**—NO. 9 EAST 54TH-ST.; A full-sized, superior brown-stone house; do. on 56th, 52d, 48th, 40th, 38th and 34th sts., near 5th-av.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**$33,000 FOR VERY HANDSOME** small house, new, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

**$35,000 FOR FOUR-STORY** brown-stone house, 25 feet front, finished in walnut from basement to roof, with extra improvements. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

**$40,000 FOR FOUR-STORY** brown-stone new house, 20 feet front; choicest location in the City.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY** FOR SALE and to lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**WILL EXCHANGE** TWO-STORY BRICK house, Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, for parlor furniture, carpets and mirrors, and balance cash or mortgage. Address A. GAUBERT, No. 107 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

Fronting on Front, Sacramento and Commercial sts., all occupied and yielding full rent, to wit:

Lot on the south-west corner of Front and Commercial sts., with first-class two-story building.

Lot on the north side of Sacramento-st., a few doors above Montgomery, with three-story building, and adjoining lot on the south side of Commercial-st., at the same distance from Montgomery-st., with two-story building

Terms cash, or partly cash.

For further particulars apply to

BELLOC FRERES,
No. 524 Montgomery-st.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR** sale his elegant country residence at Milford, on the Delaware, but four hours by rail from New-York; grounds most expensively arranged; trees, shrubbery, Summer-house, statuary, &c.; is offered cheap.

G. W. HUBBARD, Jr., No. 206 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT IN WESTCHESTER,** ADJOINING WEST FARMS.—A large frame mansion with modern improvements, suitable for Winter or Summer, and for a large family, perfectly healthy. Garden, stable, coach-house, fourteen acres of land, three miles from Harlem, and about one from Tremont depot; a good macadamized road all the way; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

**TO LET**—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 166th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

**TO LET**—ON EAST 71ST-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., a [illegible] four-story, brown-stone house. The owner [illegible] the second floor, with board for himself and wife, for which he will allow the rent. W. P., at Salamander Works, foot of Bethune-st.

**TO LET**—BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, seven rooms; twenty minutes from ferry on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; near depot; $30 per month. Apply to J. WILSON LUCKEY, No. 9 Broad-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.**—A handsomely-furnished four-story brown-stone house in 17th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; will be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, No. 15 Broad-st.

**TO LET**—VERY CHEAP, IN EAST 118TH-ST., Harlem, near steam-boat, a two-story and basement house, with gas, water, heater, &c. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN
**TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO LET**—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

**FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM** power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**FARMS WANTED**—THREE ON LEASE and two to purchase, at ordinary farm prices, within twenty-five to fifty miles of New-York, and containing from 25 to 100 acres each. Apply to

H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

**WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES BEtween Madison and 6th avs.; high stoop or English basement; purchaser ready. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

## SHIPPING.

**BALTIC LLOYD.**

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DYER, on ——.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

**HAVANA,** PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)..Fri, Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU**REAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A. KLABER,** STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

**S. KLABER & CO.,** NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR.

**MONDAY, NOV. 27.**

## FANCY SILKS

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de The, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, newest styles, from 75c. to $1 25, worth from $1 to $1 50.

## SUITS.

In SILKS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, SERGES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, CLOTHS in all colors, TARLETAN, SWISS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c., at prices greatly reduced.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT receives orders at any time, and goods are made up in the latest London and Paris Fashions, at short notice, by competent French dress-makers.

## CLOAKS.

Just imported, handsomely trimmed, and embroidered, from $15 upward.

ALSO,

OPERA CLOAKS in WHITE CASHMERE, double cape, elegantly trimmed and embroidered, from $40 to $150.

VELVET JACKETS in all colors, braided with gold and silver, with or without sleeves, very stylish and rich, from $35.

## LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

A large variety of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, OVER-DRESSES, and a varied assortment suitable for all purposes.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS

**DESPRES GLOVES,**

For which we are the only agents in the United States.

## LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

In this Department we are offering our assorement at greatly reduced prices, and BARGAINS of a DECIDED CHARACTER can be made by an early application.

MISSES' TUNICS AND SWISS DRESSES, Very pretty and stylish for young ladies.

ALSO,

Imported HIGHLAND COSTUMES for boys.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

**BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.**
**GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.**

## FURS.

**MONDAY, NOV, 27.**

A complete stock of GENUINE FURS, comprising Ermine Sets, Mink Sets, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Turbans, &c., &c., which we will sell at low prices.

ALSO,

## DRESS GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS just opened, comprising all the newest styles, from 25c. per yard.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

**BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,**
**GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.**

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are offering in this Department a fine assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, and everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. Shirts made to order in any style and in any manner desired at reasonable prices.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**

**BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.**

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# AT MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
ALL THIS WEEK
we will offer Great Bargains in
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

All marked down to close out
To make room for Holiday Goods.

Black Silks, $1, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50.

Extra Heavy Gro Grain Silks, $1 75, $2, and $2 25.

Much Heavier and Richer, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

We will guarantee these silks to be 50c. per yard less than any other house in the City.

Trimming Silks and Satins at equally low prices.

Dress Goods, plain colors, plaids and stripes, full width, good styles, 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c., and 50c., all reduced.

Satines, choice colors, 48c., 63c., and 75c.

Empress Cloths, best goods, 50c., 63c., and 75c.

Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c., and 50c. per yard.

Japanese Plaid Silks, rich goods, 75c.; worth $1 50.

Silk and Wool Velours and Poplins, 95c.; worth $1 25.

Black and colored Velveteens, 75c., 88c., and $1 per yard.

Bonnet Velvets, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 a yard.

Cloaking Velvets, extra good quality, $8, worth $10.

MILLINERY GOODS MARKED DOWN.

We offer during the present week all our Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, under cost.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Under-clothing, Corsets, Panniers and Hoop Skirts, cheaper than any house in the City.

250 dozen French wove corsets, embroidered tops, $1, worth $1 75.

Hosiery, Gloves and Under-garments.

Large assortment of every make to suit present season.

Superior quality Kid Gloves, medium and opera colors, one and two buttons, 88c., 90c. and $1; worth $1 25.

In our Housekeeping Department we have a large and elegant line of Nottingham and Embroidered Curtains, Tidies and Table Covers.

Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Fur Trimming, Passementerie Gimps, Ladies' Ties and Bows.

A large assortment now on hand and opening.

New styles every day.

NOW OPENING

A large and choice collection of Embroidered Worsted Slipper Patterns, Sofa Cushions, Traveling Bags, Russia Leather and Vienna Goods, at unusually low rates.

Fine Slipper Patterns, embroidered, 50c., 56c., 63c., 75c. and $1.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A large and elegant assortment to be opened first week in December. RICHARD MEARES,
Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av.,
and Nos. 103 and 105 West 19th-st.

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**SPECIALTY---SAMPLES FOR 1872.**

Superior Japanese Lacquered Articles, Bronzes and Curiosities, imported solely for our own trade. Also, Silks, Crapes, Rugs, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, corner 13th-st., opposite Wallack's.

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## DRY GOODS.

# ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 331 and 333
Sixth-av.

DURING THE COMING WEEK WILL BE PREPARED TO OFFER An elegant assortment of goods, in their several departments without regard to cost, and while each article in stock is guaranteed to be of the best quality ever exhibited, the prices assigned will be without precedent, and we desire that our patrons may emphatically understand that we will offer advantages unusually worthy attention. Extra bargains in Dress Silks, Cloak Velvets, Velveteens, Dress Trimmings, Dress and Cloak Fringes, Laces, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, &c., of the finest quality. In our Dress and Suit Department we shall exhibit Ladies' Costumes, exclusively of this season's manufactufacture. Walking and Traveling Suits in plum color, invisible green, navy blue, &c. Silk Walking and Train Suits in black and plum, green, gold, &c., remarkable for general beauty and low prices. In our DRESS GOODS Departments Ladies will find an unlimited choice in the finest goods, received this season, including Silk Rolled Poplins, Silk and Wool Serges, Silk and Wool Epinglines, Empress Cloths, Fancy Tartan Plaids, Reps, Alpacas, Wool Poplins, Drap d'Ete, &c., &c., and although we have hitherto sold similar goods at prices which have gained us the reputation of being the lowest priced house in the City, we shall next week make a reduction which is unusually important, and we urgently request a personal examination. We also direct especial attention to the extensive and varied assortment in our LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Ladies' Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Walking Skirts, Walking Demi and Full Train Skirts, &c., made up of the Finest brands of Muslin, Linen and Cambric, and elaborately trimmed in Hamburg and French embroidered needle-work Edgings, Insertings, &c., and Valenciennes, Cluny and Dutchesse Edgings and Insertings, or which will be made to order on the shortest notice. Bridal Trosseaux, Wedding outfits, &c., we are prepared to undertake to the most elaborate extent, and having the assistance of the most experienced operators in the country, guarantee the utmost satisfaction. We shall offer Real Bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Winter Wool, Flannel and Merino Under-garments, Corsets, Panniers, &c., &c., and having devoted much labor, in rendering this department the most complete and attractive in the City, ladies will find such ample facilities for judgment and selection, that entire satisfaction is guaranteed. We shall offer next week one of the finest assortments ever exhibited, at a great reduction in price. Our GENT'S FURNISHING Department will be found a repository of every necessary article, including Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Merino and Flannel Underwear for men and boys, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., which will be considerably reduced. We particularly call attention to "OUR OWN MAKE" Dress Shirts, as the cheapest and most perfect in the City.

**ALTMAN'S.**

**ALTMAN'S.**

**ALTMAN'S,**

**ALTMAN'S.**

**ALTMAN'S.**

**ALTMAN'S.**

We have just received a very fine assortment of Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods in Real Shell, Whitby Jet and enameled Jewelry, Fine Fans, Real Russia Leather and Morocco Satchels and Pocket-books; also a general stock of goods adapted for Holiday gifts, which we shall offer at reduced prices.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

FINE REAL FURS, OPENED

# ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 331 and 333
Sixth-av.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

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# D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 900 Broadway, Corner 20th-st.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 27,

**Velvet, Cloth and Seal-skin Cloaks,**

**FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS.**

Organdie Evening Dresses and Tunics, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, French Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets,

**Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,**

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

ONE CASE PARIS VELVET CLOAKS.
$70 to $100.
ONE CASE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
$10 to $20.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

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## DRY GOODS.

# ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
NEW-YORK.

Are now offering AT RETAIL the largest and finest assorted stock of

**French Dress Goods,**
**English Dress Goods,**
**Plain Colored Silks,**
**Fancy Fig'd and Striped Silks,**
**Black Silks of every grade,**
**Velvets and Velveteens,**
**India Shawls,**
**Wool Shawls,**
**Mourning Goods,**
**Cloaks, Sacques,**
**Velvet Polonais, Waterproofs,**
**Ladies' Under-garments,**
**And General Furnishings,**
**Infants' Wardrobes Complete,**
**Gents' and Youths' Furnishing Department, complete with every requisite.**
**Hosiery, Under-garments,**
**Buck, Castor, Dog,**
**Wool-lined and Kid Gloves,**
**Blankets, Flannels and Quilts,**
**White Goods and Linens.**

## PARIS NOVELTIES

**IN SUITS,**
**COSTUMES,**
**CARRIAGE AND**
**EVENING DRESSES,**

Among which will be found some of the RICHEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT GOODS EVER IMPORTED, for sale at,

**VERY LOW PRICES.**

## FURS,

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,**
VIZ.:
**Sable, Ermine, Mink,**
**Black Martin, Chinchilla, Seal,**
**AND MANY SPECIAL NOVELTIES.**
**Fur, Sleigh and Lap Robes,**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

## CARPETS.

**Five Bales Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets Just Received.**

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

**Plain, Figured and Striped Terries,**
**Plain and Figured French Satins,**
**Tapestry Piano and Table Covers,**
**Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,**
**Applique and Guipure Drop-Curtains,**
**Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices, &c.**

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive at the lowest prices.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,**
**Broadway, corner of 19th-st.,**
NEW-YORK.

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AT

# EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS.**

ON MONDAY, NOV. 27,
Our Entire Stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for HOLIDAY GOODS.

Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, &c., &c., greatly reduced.

Our extra quality $1 25 Velveteen reduced to $1 per yard.

Our superfine $1 50 Velveteen reduced to $1 25 per yard.

Our $2 Velveteen reduced to $1 50 per yard.

Our $2 25 Velveteen reduced to $1 75 per yard.

Superfine Black Satin, extra heavy and wide, at $1 30, reduced from $1 75.

Best Black Satin Reps at $1 50 per yard, reduced from $1 96.

Black Silk Velvets greatly reduced in price. Elegant qualities at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and upward, guaranteed 40 per cent. below regular prices.

Black Silk Cloak Velvets at $5 50, $7 50, and $8 75, all exceedingly cheap.

Extra quality Drab Silk Plush at 90c., worth fully $2 25.

Extra quality Blue Silk Plush, extra wide, at $2 75, worth fully $4.

**GUIPURE LACES.**

We have just received another invoice of Guipure Laces, which we expect to open on Monday morning. Among other rich patterns we will receive some new designs at 65c., 75c., 85c., and 95c., all fully 40 per cent. under price.

Also, 10 pieces of our elegant 4-inch Pattern at $1 35, conceded by everybody to be worth fully $1 75.

Several pieces still on hand of our elegant Spanish Pattern, 4 inches wide, at $1 85, worth fully $2 25.

Our Guipure Laces need no comment. They are universally acknowledged to be the best quality, and our immense sales of the same is a sure proof that in price they are beyond competition.

We import all our real Guipure Laces direct, and sell the same at less than down-town jobbers' prices, as it is our aim to make the

**TEMPLE OF FASHION**

THE GREAT REAL LACE DEPOT OF THE CITY.

Immense reduction in prices of Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, &c.

Elegant Silk Gimps at $2, $2 25, $3, $4, $5, and upward; all fully 40 per cent. under regular prices.

Black and COLORED SILK FRINGES, in all styles, cheap.

Bargains in Muslin and Merino Under-garments, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, &c., &c.

Full line of Millinery Goods, greatly reduced.

Elegant long Black Ostrich Plumes reduced to 65c., fully worth $1 25.

Black Tips at 15c., 25c. and 50c. each; all at less than half price.

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, in the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices.

**HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS.**

We have just received a case of fine Work-boxes, Writing-desks, &c., &c., from the Custom-house, and are now prepared to offer the finest styles at fully 50 per cent. below Broadway prices.

Our immense stock of Toys are now ready FOR SALE, and we invite an inspection.

We have imported all our Toys direct from the largest European manufactories, and offer the same at a small profit, in order to sell the same off early.

A liberal reduction to the trade, SUNDAY-SCHOOLS and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to, at

**EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,**

NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

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# BLACK GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

For particulars call and see published list at

**JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,**

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

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**Ladies! Go to O'Neill's for**

# MILLINERY GOODS.

We invite special attention to our black and colored FRENCH TRIMMING VELVETS, in all the NEW SHADES. Black Silk Velvet, $2 35 and $2 50, worth $2 75 and $3. Black Silk Velvet, $2 75 and $3—cheap. Three cases, including CHOICE SHADES, at very LOW PRICES.

**RIBBONS.**

Now open, the most complete assortment of BONNET RIBBONS in the City, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22, in all the new shades. 7-inch Black Sash Ribbons, 75c., warranted all silk. 7-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 95c.; sold on Broadway for $1 25. 6½-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 85c.; warranted all silk. 7-inch Black Gros Grain at $1, $1 10, $1 25.

ALL THE NEW SHADES OF COLOR AT LESS THAN POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES! GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR

**RICH LACES.**

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, medium and extra quality; Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets; Lace Collars, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of Made-up Lace Goods. Silk Velvet Round Hats and Silk Velvet Bonnets. Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1 20; sold on Broadway for $2. Silk Velvet Bonnets and Round Hats, $2 74—the best quality made, all new shapes.

**FLOWERS.**

Four cases of Finest French Flowers, Wreaths, Head-dresses, &c., &c., just received.

**FEATHERS.**

Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.

**KID GLOVES.**

200 dozen Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves, $1. 500 dozen Lupin's two-buttons, $1 25; worth $1 75. 300 dozen Lupin's two-button Fancy Kid Gloves, $1 35. All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted. Perinot Kid Gloves in two buttons.

**LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.**

Now open, the most complete assortment of SCARFS and TIES in the City, and the CHEAPEST Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

**H. O'NEILL & CO.,**

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.

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## DRY GOODS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Are now offering the
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST COLLECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS
TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.
NEW CANELE STRIPES,
IN 20 DIFFERENT SHADES, $1.
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS, $1 50.

A large assortment of BLACK SILKS, of BONNET, PONCET, BELLON, PONSON, MACORS, and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $12 per yard.

WHITE GROS GRAINS, ARMURES AND SATINS, IN SPLENDID QUALITIES, FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

ALSO THE FINEST LINE OF COLORS IN EVENING SILKS EVER EXHIBITED.

**JAMES M CEEERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, Nov. 27,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, LADIES' AND GENT'S TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

SOLE AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CELEBRATED
JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE NEW DAY AND EVENING SHADES, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL CONTINUE ON MONDAY, NOV. 27,
THEIR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

300 PIECES COLORED STRIPES, WITH BLACK GROUNDS, 25 cents.

500 PIECES FANCY PLAIDS, 30 cents.

500 PIECES GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 37½ cents.

400 PIECES ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, 50 cents.

300 PIECES SATINES, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH COLORS, 37½ cents, THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, EPINGLINES, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, VELOURS, IRISH TABINETS, AND OTHER STYLES OF RICH DRESS GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 27,
IN THEIR
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
FULL LINES OF ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, INCLUDING
DRAP D'ETE, DRAP DE MAGDALA, DRAP DE ALMA, DRAP DE MONTEBELLO, DRAP DE CHAMBORD, HENRIETTA, TAMISE, EMPRESS, CRETONE, BARATHEA, CAMBRIDGE, ISABELLA AND CRAPE CLOTHS.
CASHMERES, MERINOES, SATIN DE CHINE, AND THIBET.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL VELOURS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, IN ALL QUALITIES,
COURTALD'S CRAPES, VEILS, &c.,
FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION OF MOURNING GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, AND AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 27,
EXTRA FINE QUALITY OF RUSSIA SABLE FURS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

100 SETS OF THE BEST QUALITY ALASKA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, SEA OTTER, SILVER FOX, SEAL, AND OTHER VARIETIES.

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS. SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS, AND BOAS. ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX, AND OTHER TRIMMING FURS, BY THE YARD. BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX, AND OTHER STYLES OF CARRIAGE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 27,
SATINE SUITS FOR $25; REDUCED FROM $50. WATER-PROOF SUITS FOR $20; REDUCED FROM $35. PLAID SUITS FOR $10; REDUCED FROM $20. SILK SUITS FOR $150; REDUCED FROM $250. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS, CLOTH SACQUES, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, &c., &c.

BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES at $20 and $25. CHILDREN'S SACQUES, WALKING COATS, DRESSES, &c., &c. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES, MADE TO ORDER.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS, LADIES' LOW-PRICED UNDERCLOTHING, NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $2 50. CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c. and $1. DRAWERS, TUCKED BANDS, $1. SKIRTS, TUCKED, $1. LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES. FRENCH CORSETS, BEST MAKES, HAND-MADE OR WOVEN.

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# STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, will offer during this week
LARGE ADDITIONS
throughout our
entire stock.
BLACK VELVETS
at $2 35, $2 50 and $2 75,
from last week's auctions.

Another lot of black Cloak Velvets, 30 inches wide, at $4 50, worth $5.

New lines of Plushes, in all Colors, from $1 25 to $3 25 per yard, very cheap.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, warranted cheaper than any in the City.

COLORED VELVETS in all the NEW SHADES.

We call special attention to our assortment of REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES, which for variety and cheapness cannot be excelled in the City. We have the best and largest stock of Black and Colored Fringes, Passementeries, Gimps, Ornaments and Loops, our own importation, at prices to suit. We will continue this week the great clearing sale in our LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Our numerous friends and customers who have supplied themselves during the past week can testify to the great bargains we are offering.

One lot of demi-train Walking Suits, Utica Muslin, French corded wove at 75c., former price $2.

One lot of demi-train Suits, French Tucking, made of the very best Muslin, 93c., worth $1 75.

One lot of Ladies' Drawers, one row edging, insertion cluster of tucks and tucking, at $1 10.

One lot of long Night-gowns, tucks and ruffle all down the front, splendid Muslin, 88c.

Another lot of those Aprons, all sizes, fine Muslin, neatly trimmed, at 15c.

Another lot of full-length Gowns, tape-tucked back and front, good Muslin, neatly trimmed, 95c.

Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, elaborately trimmed with quilted satins, at prices never before heard of.

Large assortment of Gents' Dressing Gowns.

Genuine Thompson gore-fitting Corsets, letter F, at $1 88, selling all over at $2.

Great variety of Hoop Skirts and Paniers at exceedingly low prices.

Swiss Over-skirts—A choice assortment always on hand and made to order. Our line Merino Under-wear is the largest and most complete on the avenue. Will open an entire new line of Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Ostrich Tips, and Pompons, in all the new Fall shades. The attention of customers is called to our Berlin Worsted Work Department of Slippers, Cushions, Mats and Chair Strips, which we are selling at 50 cents on the dollar.

A special bargain in Kid Gloves this week. 100 dozen black two-button Marquise Gloves, at $1 per pair, every pair warranted. Full assortment of Misses' and Children's Cloth Gloves and Mitts, in all colors. New styles of Lace and Linen Collars. 1,000 Embroidered Sets, very cheap. Shell and Gold Inlaid Jewelry, Jet Bracelets and Necklaces, Fine Paris Fans, all new styles, cheap.

All our goods are warranted as represented. One price only.

**STERN BROTHERS,**

367 367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

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## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROYAL GEORGE COLT, sired by *Pelham Tartar*; can trot in 2.40 to a road wagon; is 15.3 and very handsome. Also, one pair *Ethen Allens*; can trot in 2.45; one very remarkable pair brown coach horses, 16 hands. Also, one pair extra cross matches, 16½ high. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS.—Now is the time to buy; carriages, harness, sleigh-bells; lowest popular prices; variety second-hand carriages and sleighs cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Coupe rockaways, phaetons, Victorias, Westchester rockaways, and every other style family carriages and light wagons at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS. —Large assortment, new and second hand; all styles; low prices; lot sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDsome coach horses, over sixteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and gentle. To be seen at No. 27 East 40th-st., from 9½ to 11 A. M.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; sound and kind; sold separately if desired; the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., before 2 P. M.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

## DRY GOODS.

# RICH MILLINERY GOODS.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

**Johnson, Burns & Co.**

Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 27, five cases of

**TRIMMING VELVETS,**

including the new shades, at $3, worth $3 50 per yard; $3 50, worth $4; $4, worth $4 50; $5, worth $5 50 per yard. Also, three cases of English patent Velvets, silk finish, beautiful shades, $1 25 per yard, formerly sold at $1 75. Extraordinary bargains. Velveteens $1 per yard upward.

**RIBBONS.**

Seven and nine-inch rich Gros Grain Silk Ribbon in the desirable shades. Seven-inch Black Gros Grain, $1 and $1 25 per yard upward. Trimming Ribbons in all the new shades at less than popular prices.

**FEATHERS.**

Four cases of Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Aigrettes, Wings and fancy Feathers at very low prices.

**FLOWERS.**

An immense variety of the finest French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and rich sets of Flowers for trimming ball and evening dresses, at very low prices. Also, branched to order.

**VELVET HATS**

in all the new shapes. Soft crowns at a reduction of 25 per cent; Felt Hats, $1 and $1 25; extra fine quality, $1 50; 50 dozen of Boy's Hats, velvet and cloth, in new shapes, at a reductionn of 33 per cent.

**Johnson, Burns & Co**

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

# MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

**Johnson, Burns & Co**

IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY,
will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 27, an extensive and choice variety of novelties in

**TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,**

at $10, reduced from $12 50; $12, reduced from $14; $15, reduced from $18; $20, reduced from $25. FOR ELEGANCE AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.

**BLACK SILKS.**

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 27,
LYONS HEAVY GRO GRAIN, $1 50.
LYONS HEAVY TAFFETA, $1 50.
EXTRA HEAVY GRO GRAIN, $1 75 and $2 25.
PONSON'S CELEBRATED GRO GRAIN, at $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
Also, BONNET GRO GRAIN and TAFFETA, at $2 50 and upward. Very great bargains.

**Johnson, Burns & Co**

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

# LACES.

**JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.**

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces, (our own importation.) Guipure Lace, $1 per yard, worth $1 50. Black Thread Lace, $2, formerly sold at $2 50. Choice and new Patterns at $3, $4, $5 per yard. Bargains.

**BLACK THREAD LACE BARBS**

at $2 50 to $20 each, gold cost of importation.

Real Point Laces, Valenciennes do., Lace Collars, Sets and Sleeves, for evening, new designs.

Special attention to orders for made-up Lace Goods for Parties, Weddings, &c., &c.

**EMBROIDERIES.**

Attractive novelties in Embroidered Sets at 90c., upward. Hamburg goods, a choice variety. Rufflings, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertions, &c., &c. Tucked Muslins, Tarletans, White Organdies and French Book Muslin for evening dresses at very low prices.

A choice variety of Ladies' and Gents' INITIAL POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at 75c. each upward.

Also, gentlemen's hemmed and hemmed-stitched POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS at very low prices. An extensive assortment of Ladies' SHEAR-LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS. Bargains. MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, in all the new patterns, at 40c. each upward. Ladies' SILK TIES, newest styles.

**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**

Our own importation. A full assortment. SILK FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., at very low prices.

JET ORNAMENTS and SETS in great variety. POCKET-BOOKS, GERMAN EMBROIDERIES, BERLIN WOOLS, &c., &c., at a great reduction on former prices.

**Johnson, Burns & Co.**

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner of University-place, Union-square.

Ladies' and Children's

# UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

**JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.**

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 27, 20 dozen Ladies' Drawers and Chemise, 50c. each, worth 75c. Also a great variety at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 each, at a reduction of 25 per cent.; 20 dozen Trail Skirts at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 each, at a reduction of 25 per cent. Ladies' and Children's Night Robes, Toilet Sacques, Linen Corset Covers, Children's Chemise and Drawers, &c., &c., equally cheap.

**Johnson, Burns & Co**

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**

**JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,**

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

The latest London and Paris novelties, Scarfs, Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c. Shirts made to order of Wamsutta Muslin and Richardson's family Linen, $30 per dozen, worth $36. New-York Mills Muslin and Richardson's extra fine family Linen, $36, worth $42 per dozen. Fit guaranteed.

**HOSIERY.**

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 27, 200 dozen ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at $1, $1 50 and $1 75 each, great bargains; children's and misses' Merino Underdresses, $1 50, $2 and $3, upward; 250 dozen ladies' heavy unbleached iron-frame Hose at $3 per dozen; 250 dozen gentlemen's heavy Undervests and Drawers at $1 each, decided bargains; Cartwright's and Warner's celebrated makes of Undervests and Drawers.

350 dozen GENTS' SUPER-STOUT and SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF HOSE, $3 per dozen.

**GLOVES.**

COURVOISIER'S FRENCH KID GLOVES at $1 75 and $2 per pair.

150 dozen LUPIN'S FRENCH KID TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, a little soiled on the edge, $1 per pair; worth $1 50.

500 dozen IMPERATRICE FRENCH KID GLOVES, in all the new shades, including opera colors, $1 50 per pair; worth $1 75.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, 75c. per pair.

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

**Johnson, Burns & Co**

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HAST THOU E'ER SEEN THE LAND?" from "Mignon," as sung with great applause by Mlle. Nilsson, 40c.; also Sullivan's gem, "The Snow Lies White," 40c.; "Yeoman's Wedding Song," 40c., (sung by Santley,) &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

## CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 81 6TH-AV. CASToff clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $3 to $50; coats, $2 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ON 14TH-ST.**

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT
BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST,

in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

General admission, two (2) dollars.

Reserved seats, five (5) and six (6) dollars, according to location.

Family Circle, one dollar.

Reserved seats, Family Circle, two dollars.

Seats for this extra performance at the Academy box-office only.

N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription. Tuesday, Nov. 28, Sixteenth Subscription Night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company—MIGNON.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1, Seventeenth Subscription Night.

**WALLACK'S.**

ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.

It is respectfully announced that
STANDING ROOM ONLY
is placarded so soon after the doors are opened every evening, that those requiring seats will find it much to their advantage to make
EARLY APPLICATION.

The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box-book will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others,
IN THE CAST.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

**UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.**

R. W. BUTLER......................MANAGER
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY. FIRST APPEARANCE OF GUS WILLIAMS, The American Star Comique.
Mlle. BONFANTI, HARRIGAN AND HART, THE RAYNOR BROTHERS, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL BALLET, AND 50 OTHER STAR ARTISTS. THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Usual Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½.

**AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.**

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 BROADWAY.
GENUINE SUCCESS OF AIMEE.
ANOTHER GRAND ATTRACTION—OFFENBACH'S NEW OPERA,
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS,
with new scenery, new costumes and effective caste.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

**GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.**

THE GLOBE MINSTRELS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......................DIRECTOR

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

NEXT THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2½.

MORE NEW ARTISTS.

First week of the renowned
SIEGRIST FAMILY.
First week of the accomplished Equestrienne,
MISS LIZZIE KEYS.

First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.

Miss LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, the JEE BROTHERS, SEAL and ALMONTE, AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE IN A SERIES OF STARTLING PERFORMANCES.

**SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!**

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.
VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
**MR. SANTLEY.**

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

**GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.**

LIEDERKRANZ HALL, Nos. 31 to 35 East 4th-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1871.

Liszt's celebrated work, "Prometheus," will be performed, for the first time in America, by the full chorus of the Society and a grand orchestra.

Conductor, A. Paur. Admission, $1. Tickets to be obtained through members.

PROF. PRATT, THE HORSE-EDUCATOR of the world, is still meeting with unheard-of success. His academy is crowded every night.

The class numbers 1,157, among whom are our most prominent citizens.

The following is a list of vicious horses to be educated this week, corner of Broadway and 35th-st.:
MONDAY—A runaway.
TUESDAY—Two kickers and two pacers.
WEDNESDAY—Horse jump out of shafts.
THURSDAY—A kicker.
FRIDAY—A runaway, one kicker and a pacer.
SATURDAY—A balky horse.

## FURS.

# FURS! FURS!

# NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**LADIES' FURS,**

**SEAL SACQUES,**

BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
CHILDRENS' SACQUES
AND
FUR TRIMMINGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A SPECIALTY IN
**FINE EASTERN MINK,**
NOVELTIES IN
MUFFS, BOAS AND TIES,
OF
BLACK MARTEN, SABLE, MINK
AND ERMINE.

**NO. 477 BROADWAY.**

# FURS.

# F. BOOSS,

NO. 419 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT
of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

## DRY GOODS.

A.—WET CANTON FLANNELS, 18c., worth 25c.

These CANTON FLANNELS are very heavy. Customers should buy sufficient to last all Fall.

Our CANTONS are of celebrated "AMOSKEAG" make.

Also, in perfect order, all bought since the break in prices, large lots of BLANKETS.

COMFORTABLES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, TOWELS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, &c., &c., all to be retailed, in many cases under wholesale prices.

Buyers residing in Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and surrounding country, will be richly repaid by buying their goods of us.

Packages delivered free.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 286 Bleecker-st.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** OWENS.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
appearing in his two great specialties,
SOLON SHINGLE
and
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

SPECIAL MATINEE on THANKSGIVING-DAY.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre; also, at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
as HAMLET.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** EXTRA.

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
as SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** BOOTH.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 4,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will commence his annual engagement,
appearing
as
HAMLET,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

The tragedy will be revived with all the original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.

Places may now be secured.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.** PARIS

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27,
will be performed for the first time, an entirely new romantic pictorial drama, with startling realistic effects, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. de Leon, Esq., entitled.

P A R I S;
OR,
DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

New scenery, painted from photographs taken on the spot, by Messrs. J. S. Schell, G. W. Dayton and Minard Lewis. New music, composed and arranged by Tissington.

LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adele Dupre, Theresa. | First appearance in New-York. | Miss Ada Gray. |
| Corporal Rene, (first appearance at this theatre,) | | Mr. W. H. Whalley |
| Philip and Paul Livingston. | First appearance in New-York. | Mr. J. Wheelock. |
| Emile de Roule, (afterwards General and Count,) | | Mr. C. W. Barry |
| Babot | | Mr. M. W. Fiske |
| Bautre | | Mr. J. F. Hagan |
| Singe | | Mr. C. T. Parsloe |
| Mlle. Flora (of the Opera Bouffe) | | Miss Emma Cline |
| Mother D'Enfer, a Petroleuse | | Miss Henrietta Osborne |
| Countess De Roule | | Miss Edith Challis |
| Petit Cochon | | Miss Marion Fiske |

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE, THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

13TH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyroleau Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA, THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

SPECIAL HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock,
EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR'S,
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
MR. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
Assisted by the following talent:
MISS CASSIE RENZ, Soprano,
MLLE. CASTELLAN, Violinista,
MLLE. DE FRY, Violincello, and
MR. J. LEVY, the world-renowned Cornet Soloist.

Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway; Erie ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the box-office.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**

DIVORCE.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES EVERY NIGHT.

Thirteenth week of Mr. Augustin Daly's most powerful society drama entitled DIVORCE, now acted for over three months, with undiminished popularity, the theatre being crowded to the doors at every performance.

Seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

FIFTEENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.

THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, A SPECIAL MATINEE OF DIVORCE.

**DAN BRYANT'S.** 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

**P. T. BARNUM'S**

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP..........MANAGER
3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved chairs, 15 cents extra.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT.

Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 daily. Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000, among which a full section of the GIANT TREE OF CALIFORNIA, 360 feet high, 90 feet circumference, and 1,900 years old.

Five hundred wild animals, birds and beasts, including monster sea lions, and a family of Arctic seals, kept in massive water-tanks, and seen every day and night disporting in their native element.

To the above overwhelming attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best performers in the world.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH.

Don't fail to witness the GREAT HIPPODROME PAGEANT, constituting the opening of the performances at 2 and 8 P. M. A magnificent spectacle, illustrating the palmy days of the Roman Hippodrome. Three grand performances on Thanksgiving Day, at 11, 2 and 8.

**FIREMEN'S BALL.**

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

**NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

**SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!**

THANKSGIVING DAY. MESSIAH.

The New-York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio,
THE MESSIAH.
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
ORCHESTRA of 60. CHORUS of 300.
Conductor..........Dr. JAMES PECH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 to 5.

**PATERSON OPERA-HOUSE.**

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

Mr. Robert E. H. Gehrine announces that Mme. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, the celebrated Soprano, will sing on the above evening; also, the popular contralto and baritone, Mlle. Kerr and Mr. Finlayson.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.**

The Fifth Winter Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

**THE LAST WEEK.**

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

Six hundred paintings, with 20,000 figures. Open night and day. Somerville Gallery, 14th-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE at Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4. Subject—*Will it Pay?*

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

# BOYS

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York.
Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York.
Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York.
Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 324 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

# STREET BEGGARS.

## Interesting Information About New-York Mendicants.

### The Blind Beggars—Their Peculiarities—Juvenile Decoys—Imposters and Their Habits—The Family Swindle—A Few Cases from Real Life.

"Gib me a pennie, please," is a cry often heard at night in the vicinity of the theatres, as the audiences are departing homeward, and frequent responses are made to the appeal so pitifully uttered by ragged little urchins. Yet this charity is nearly always misdirected, for the children are professional beggars, and under the control of adults who use them as decoys. And so it is with almost every species of street begging. With the rapid growth of New-York during the past ten years professional mendicancy has increased to an alarming extent, despite the stringent laws against it, the result being the expenditure of a considerable sum of money yearly. A study of New-York beggars reveals many interesting facts, showing the ingenuity and persistence of those engaged in the business.

Begging may be divided into three classes, the the blind, the juvenile, and the organ family. There are others, but not so distinctly marked as these. There are probably seventy-five blind beggars, mostly men, in this City, and all do a thriving business. The juvenile class is still more numerous, while the third class seldom exceed a score in number, as the occupation is irksome and disagreeable. Many charitable people wonder where in the world all the blind beggars come from, and it is difficult to answer the question. Accidents are the usual causes of blindness in these mendicants. A premature blast in a stone quarry often deprives the laborer of his precious eyesight. He goes despairingly to the hospital, suffers much pain, and, when finally discharged, finds himself a helpless waif, cast upon the tide of circumstances. A few weeks of anxious waiting, the wife vainly striving, meanwhile, to keep the wolf from their door, and the unfortunate man finds himself standing at a street corner, cap in hand, and uttering the familiar cry of "Pity the blind." Living as these men do in ignorance of the beneficent institution for the help of such sufferers, they seldom apply to the asylum for instruction in one of the many trades adapted to sightless mortals, and as they find in a few weeks a strange fascination in angling for coppers, with good results, they become beggars from choice, and thus the number of these mendicants increase. Few people, unacquainted with the manners and habits of low life in New-York, find heart to refuse the blind beggar the penny he so mechanically supplicates, the result being a plentiful harvest, which is often squandered on liquor by the recipients.

It has been noticed by those who have studied street mendicancy that a novice in the art of blind begging is easily distinguished from the veteran. He utters his appeal in a hesitating manner, as though afraid of a rebuff, but as time passes on he drops into a mechanical chant, and is no longer distinguishable. "Pity the blind, pity the blind, pity the blind" drops from his lips as unlike words as can be possibly imagined, so that the student of human nature who stands aside a few moments, and hears the reiterated cry, wonders why the passing pedestrians so liberally respond. But the throng in its hurry through life seldom pauses to sound the depths of the woe thus presented, and drops its dole as if time was too precious to waste over a beggar. Blind mendicants find their profit in ladies and children, and many a coin finds its way to the poor fellows' hands by the medium of the little ones, who first discover the object of charity, and themselves ask for the means of relief. Market nights are great epochs in the life of blind beggars, and you will find them at almost every corner, possession of the several localities being respected by the members of the guild. Some are visibly sightless, and their white eyeballs painfully appeal to the sensibilities of the passer-by, so this class always make more money than those whose eyes have not lost their color with the precious gift of sight. The market-buyers, as they are returning home with well-filled baskets, seldom refuse a stray penny to the blind man, and thus a great heap of nickel coins are collected by each.

In the Summer these blind men migrate from point to point in search of charity. The lanes leading to some favorite public picnic-ground are much affected, and with good result, though the charity thus afforded often affords means for a debauch. The blind man is always begging for two, if not more, for he needs a guide in his wanderings. A wife is invaluable, though children are sometimes hired for the purpose, and it frequently happens that a continual struggle is maintained between the two for the lion's share of the spoils of the day. One warm day last Summer the writer was strolling through the shady lane that leads from the Fordham railroad station to Jerome Park race-course, when he saw this struggle take visible shape. The blind man was accompanied by a shrewish-looking girl, who was constantly making furtive dashes at the cap of pennies which the beggar held in his hand. Occasionally a stray coin would tumble from the cap, to be instantly seized by the girl, her companion bitterly cursing her for the effort, only to fail again into his monotonous whine of "Pity the blind."

Persons habitually passing up and down Broadway no doubt often notice blind men sitting in a sheltered corner, making a miserable pretense of selling antiquated packages of tobacco or venerable cigars. Their stock in trade is made to last a long while by means of a glass case, and there is no instance on record where a purchaser was ever found for these wares. A penny is now and then slipped into the hand of the silent trader, who suddenly finds his tongue to utter the warmest blessings on the donor. One of the best known of this class of Broadway mendicants, had his post in front of the New-York Hospital railings. There he sat for many years, in sunshine and rain-storm, in the heat of Summer and the bitter cold of Winter. The policemen on that post kept him in gloves from their discarded stock, a neighboring fur-dealer annually provided him with a huge cap taken from his rejected wares, and the poor fellow was always in possession of warm shoes, a gigantic overcoat and any number of mufflers. So long did he retain possession of his box of tobacco, that the glass top became as polished as a diamond, for he was always mechanically rubbing it, to remove the imaginary dust. Year after year this man kept his post, his face becoming more and more wrinkled and tanned by exposure, until it looked like a living mask. His history was never known, as he was always fond and reticent, but the writer succeeded in ascertaining that by his begging the man managed to support a wife and several children, the oldest of late years taking the place of her mother in watching the head of the household. Such snug dinners were brought him, always smoking hot, and it was a pleasant sight to watch the couple at a safe distance while the meal was being eaten in some quiet corner. The march of improvement in this busy City, however, brought an additional trouble to the hospital gate mendicant, for he suddenly found the old haunt changed and the tide and character of travel diverted. The hospital was pulled down, and commerce came where for so many years stood an asylum for the crushed and maimed of the Metropolis. Pending the necessary changes our blind friend found another stand, but he visibly failed under the unwonted bustle of his new position, and pennies came less frequently, so that now Broadway pedestrians miss his anxious face, and no one knows whether he be dead or not.

Just after the close of the war the group of mendicants in front of St. Paul's Church received a recruit in the person of a stalwart looking fellow, dressed in artillery uniform, but quite blind. For a time he did an amazing business, for he was handsome, despite his loss of sight, and his luxuriant curly hair was well kept by some loving hand. In those days a soldier beggar was a novelty, and imposters did not abound as they do now, so the artillery man made considerable money, and then disappeared.

A few years ago a native of the Emerald Isle lost his sight by a blast accident, and when he emerged from hospital became a Broadway beggar. On his lap lay for many weeks a stout bunch of common shoe-laces, only fit for brogans, consequently customers were few and far between. Pennies also seemed scarce, and the blind quarryman deserted busy Broadway only to be found at a later date by the writer, in the Bowery, busily engaged in grinding an organ for an armless veteran of the navy, as was asserted by his uniform. Here was a community of interests established on sound commercial principles, for the blind man did not rely on his companion's honesty for a share of the day's receipts, only stipulating for a regular stipend. The profits of begging may be imagined from the fact that the blind man received $9 for six week days and $2 for Sunday.

The juvenile mendicants are not voluntary beggars, being in nearly every instance driven to it by their parents or owners, for children are sometimes stolen and sold to wretches for the purpose, and a terribly wretched life the unfortunate little ones lead. The writer once found a little girl, not over five years old, curled up on a doorstep, late one night, fast asleep, though shivering with cold, and learned that she was afraid to go home for fear of a beating, the penalty for not obtaining a certain number of pennies. Knowing that the child only postponed the punishment by not returning to her cruel keepers, the inquirer made up the necessary sum and sent her on her way rejoicing. Keeping the child in sight, the writer was fortunate in enlisting the services of a Police officer in the neighborhood of the tenement where the child entered. Rigid search was at once instituted, and resulted in finding the child on an upper floor, crying because her supper had been denied by the drunken harpies who were busily counting the money brought by their victim. Of course the wretches were locked up, and sent to the Island next day by a Magistrate, the little one being sent to a charitable institution for care.

A benevolent Police Captain once restored a stolen child to its parents by this means. The girl was found under precisely the same circumstances, only that she stated that she had once lived "away off." The kind Captain kept the child in his custody, and, enlisting the sympathies of the reporters, advertised his prize far and wide, thereby finding the sorrowing parents in a Connecticut village, who had for ten long months mourned the loss of their darling. Frequent raids are made by the Police on these child-beggars, for no other purpose than placing them under the care of some charitable institution. A few months ago a boy was thus arrested for begging, and when arraigned before the Magistrate was claimed by a fashionably-dressed woman, who stated that she was his mother. This proved to be true, and it was also discovered that the heartless woman had two other children begging in the streets, while she reveled in silks and fine clothing. The law could not touch her, however, but she lost the boy for a time, a pettifogging attorney subsequently regaining him by aid of the crooked laws of the State and a writ of habeas corpus, the process costing the mother $100.

The family beggars are impostors. A wretched-looking man, apparently blind and with his head carefully bound up with a clean bit of muslin, can be often seen in the streets slowly turning the handle of a diminutive organ, while in his lap lies an infant fast asleep through the effects of morphine, and two other children, carefully selected for their ages, on either hand. Careless people, who are charitably disposed, frequently drop a penny in the box standing on the organ, though few imagine that the whole thing is an imposture. The man is far from being blind, and the children are hired by the day. The writer once pointed out the group to a policeman, as they sat in front of the TIMES Office, and it was startling to see the sudden change effected by his interference. The man regained his eyesight in a marvelous manner, the children became awake, and all four shuffled off in great fear of an arrest.

For over three years a young German woman has managed to do a good business with a spinet-organ and two or three very young children, all dosed with morphine. Frequent arrests did not prevent this unfeeling woman from repeating the experiment, though she was always compelled to seek new victims, in the shape of helpless children, the former ones being sent to Randall's Island by the Magistrates. More examples of this class of imposters might be given, were they not wearisome in their uniformity.

There are other classes of beggars, but as already stated they possess no distinctive feature, except, indeed, the house-door beggar, who is often a thief in disguise, seeking available and portable plunder. Housekeepers and servants are often asked for alms, but when food is offered curses come instead of thanks, and thus true charity is deadened in its impulses when real objects of pity appeal for aid. Stern laws, even if rigidly enforced, do not seem to abate the mendicant nuisance, as Ex-Superintendent KENNEDY found to his cost, for he at one time waged relentless war on all classes of street-beggars, only to be abused by the unthinking and ignorant public, and hindered by soft-hearted Magistrates, who failed to punish offenders when arrested.

In no city of the world is there less excuse for street begging than in New-York. Charitable institutions, both private and public, abound, and there is always room for applicants. But such is the waywardness of human nature that begging is resorted to in preference to organized official assistance. Street beggars are such from choice, for they could support themselves by honest labor were they so minded, therefore charity is in nearly every case thrown away upon them.

G. F. W.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN.

### The Michigan Sufferers and the Citizens of Brooklyn.

Mayor KALBFLEICH yesterday received an acknowledgement from CHAS. M. GARRISON, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the State of Michigan, for the sum of $220 35 from C. W. Copeland Hat-finishers Association, Gorham M. E. Church and German Evangelical Church of Brooklyn.

In addition to this amount Mayor KALBFLEICH has $125,000 for the Chicago Relief Fund which has not yet been drawn upon.

### The Surrogate's Report for the Week.

The following is the report of the Surrogate for the last week:

Wills proved—Thomas Whitehorn and James Bigelow.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Osnim W. Atkins, of the City of Middletown, Conn.; John Dunlevy, of the town of Flatbush; Carl Rairicht, of the town of Flatlands; Kate Doherty, Marcia C. Ford, William Hughes, Barbara Hess, Charles Arms, Maria Hamilton, Katharina Waller, Michael Kelleher, Horatio Stevens, John B. Cheethane, and Margaret Packer.

Letters of Guardianship of the estate of Oscar T. Simonson and Emily Simonson were granted to Elbert Brush; of Mary E. McManus to Thomas McManus; of Mary Jane Packer to George Hudson, Jr.

### The Committee of Fifty.

A meeting of the Committee of Fifty was held, last evening, at No. 367 Fulton-street, Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON in the chair. Mr. JULIAN ALLEN donated a desk and clock to the Committee. A Committee of Three on Judiciary was appointed, of which Mr. M. C. RIGGS was made Chairman. The Subcommittees now stand as follows:

Controller's Office—Bachhouse, Carter and Emory.

Auditor and Assessors—J. S. Roberts, J. M. Wheatley, Gideon Frost.

Tax Office—Julian Allen, R. H. Chittenden.

Water Board—F. W. Kalbfleisch, M. C. Riggs, John B. Woodward.

Excise and Street Commission—T. N. Rooker, Wm. A. Coit, Wm. Findley.

Park Commission—L. C. Carter, F. G. Shanks, John Doherty, Jesse C. Smith.

Bridge Commissioners—Ambrose Snow, H. G. Law, B. W. Dunning, L. Nickerson.

Commissioners of Charities—John Young, J. G. Boettcher, J. E. Cammeyer.

City and County Treasurers—Morris Reynolds' J. P. Wallace, Daniel C. Robbins.

The Executive Committee were empowered to hire clerks to aid the subcommittees, provided that no expenses be incurred unless sufficient funds are in the Treasury. Mr. L. F. GOODENOW sent a check for $100. The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday evening.

### A Sample of the Tammany Canvassers' Knavery.

During the canvassing, on Thursday last, of the votes of the district in which NICHOLAS R. CONNOR was the Reform candidate for Assistant Alderman, it was announced that two districts, in which Mr. CONNOR had beaten the Tammany nominee nearly five to one, were missing. This irregularity was explained to Mr. CONNOR by the Supervisor of the Ward, who said that as soon as the omission had been discovered, the inspectors of two districts were officially notified to appear on the following day and rectify the mistake.

Mr. CONNOR called on the canvasers on the following day, and then learned that the inspectors had not presented themselves. He concluded it was time to search for the latter, and when he found them, he was positively assured that they had not received any notice. As he could not procure the attendance of the inspectors in a body, he had to bear the wrong of being cheated out of 500 votes which he had honestly obtained. On inspecting the returns, he found them signed but not filled up.

## FINE ARTS.

### The White Collection of Paintings and Sketches at the Leavitt Art Rooms.

It is not often that so much taste and discrimination are displayed by private collectors as has been evinced by Mr. ALEXANDER WHITE in getting together the fine specimens of oil-paintings and sketches now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms in Broadway. It is true that the collection contains no picture to which the term great can be properly applied, but, on the other hand, it numbers few that can be called poor, and a large number of the specimens are certainly worthy of prolonged examination. Most of the leading artists of the modern school, both native and foreign, are represented, and, though one would have liked to have seen something worthier of the pencils of CHURCH, and some others of our own artists that we could name, than can be found here, yet taking the collection as a whole it stands very far above mediocrity. To particularize, however, we may call attention to No. 26, by GEORGE INNESS, a charming landscape with cattle. Compare this with No. 27, by LAMBINET, and No. 132, by DAUBIGNY, and it will be seen that INNESS' modest work loses nothing thereby. In color, sentiment and general treatment, indeed, we think it is superior to any other landscape in the collection. WILLIAM HART'S "Coming Shower," No. 28, hangs near DAUBIGNY'S landscape, and can readily be compared with it. It would be difficult to say which is the best. Both are the work of masters of their art, and it is flattering to our national pride to see that HART'S picture, at least in some points, as the painting of the sky, is superior to the Frenchman's. But we will pass on to GEO. BOUGHTON'S "Chapter from Pamela," No 104. A young lady is seated among the budding clover, reading to her companion, who is reclining at full length beside her, the last new novel, which happens to be RICHARDSON'S *Pamela*. The two faces are full of sweetness and sentiment, yet the outlines are somewhat hard, and there are faults of detail in the picture which Mr. BOUGHTON does not often commit. In spite of the praise bestowed on it by high authorities we venture to say that Mr. BOUGHTON has done and will do very much better work than this. CAMPHAUSEN, the Prussian Court painter, is represented by "A Scene in a Camp of Roundheads," No. 40. It is morning. The watch-fires are still burning, and beside one of them are a young and handsome soldier and a stern old Puritan, who is reading aloud from the Bible and enforcing the lesson with much energy of action. A fierce-looking bull-dog lies beside him, and appears to be listening to his master's voice. In attitude and expression both figures are striking. The color, however, is not good, the attempt to imitate the bluish-gray tinge of early dawn not being quite successful. DAVID COL'S pictures are always pleasing. His "News from America," No. 45, is one of the best of his works we have seen. PERRAULT'S A, B, C, No. 52, and No. 126, by BOUGUERAU, may be compared. Both artists have won enviable reputations as painters of children. PERRAULT'S children, however, pretty as they are and charmingly as the flesh is painted, lose in comparison with BOUGUERAU'S. What life and expression is there in the face of the child looking up to the pet bird! How pure and rosy the flesh, while the eyes fairly dance with delight. Surely BOUGUERAU has no peer as a painter of this class of subjects, whatever may be thought of his efforts in a more ambitious direction. B. C. KOEK-KOEK'S "Forest Scene," No. 127, has all the faults and few of the merits of this artist. No. 128, by GEROME, is one of his earlier efforts. It represents a nude male figure setting two cocks fighting, while a female reclines near watching the combat. The male figure is finely painted, the attitude and expression being particularly good; but the same praise cannot be bestowed on the female, which is flat and weak. One of the finest paintings in the collection is that by BOULANGER, of Paris, an artist too little known here. It represents the interior of a Pompeiian image-vender's shop. The shopkeepers are two girls of the humbler class, and the buyers two fashionably-attired ladies, as fashions were in Pompeii. For correctness of drawing, grace and simplicity of attitude, subtlety, yet brilliancy of color and strength of expression, we have seen but few pictures to equal this. The dark beauty on the right, with her form half revealed and her fine earnest face, is superbly painted. The girl seated on the table, though her face is concealed, is, we know, speaking of the wares she offers, and pressing them on the attention of her customers. Compare this work with a somewhat similar scene by COOMANS, at the other end of the room, and note the difference. The one might have been when Pompeii was. The other is forced in attitude and sentiment. We have but space to call attention to two or three admirable sketches by ZAMACOIS, a charming painting by P. C. COMTE, "The Boy and Rabbit," No. 156, by SCHLESINGER, which is unfortunately placed so high that few persons are likely to notice it; CARL HUBNER'S "Charity," CHAPLIN'S "Little Coquette," EASTMAN JOHNSON'S "Street Musicians," JALABERT'S "Orpheus," SCHREYER'S "Russian Snow Scene," and CIFFENBACH'S "How I Did It."

The collection is well worthy of a visit, and the proceeds, we understand, are to be devoted to the laudable object of relieving the necessities of the artists who have suffered by the Chicago fire.

### The Catlin Exhibition.

The red man is fast passing away, and a few years hence will live but in tradition. No one has done more than Mr. GEORGE CATLIN to illustrate the manners and the customs of this interesting race. The fruits of his studies are now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, numbering some 600 graphic sketches in oil. The exhibition closes, we believe, at the end of the month. It is to be regretted that Mr. CATLIN'S sketches cannot be purchased by some of our national institutions, forming as they do one of the most interesting portions of our national history.

### Pickpocket Caught at a Funeral.

Detective STANLEY, of the Central Office, arrested JOHN MALSONE last night, whom he caught in the act of picking a lady's pocket during a funeral service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The prisoner was taken to the Central Office, and upon being searched several packages of money were found, for which owners are wanted. He was then locked up.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Taxes were received during last week to the amount of $1,604,129 48.

Congressman WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. BRIDGES, of the British Army, and ALFRED OSWALD, of England, are at the Everett House.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday inspected the works in progress along the water-front.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated yesterday by the Controller for the Department of Public Parks.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met last evening and adopted resolutions eulogistic of Collector MURPHY, and indorsing his successor, Gen. ARTHUR.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship *Weser*, yesterday, for Europe, was Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle. He will make an extended tour abroad.

A contract has just been made for a polished granite pedestal to WARD'S beautiful statue of SHAKESPEARE, which is to adorn Central Park.

The great suit brought by the United States against WELD & Co., extensive merchants, to recover about $400,000 forfeiture and penalties on goods illegally imported, will be commenced before Judge BLATCHFORD to-morrow.

The remains of JOHN MALLON, fireman on the steamer *City of London*, who lost his life at the burning of that vessel, was brought to the City yesterday, and taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 526 West Twenty-ninth-street.

GEORGE EDWARDS, a pick-pocket, was committed for trial at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for snatching a pocket-book, containing $35, from Mrs. SOPHIA M. SPENCER, of No. 108 East Eighth-street.

The residence of GEO. W. HOMMELL, No. 155 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, was entered by burglars recently, and robbed of jewelry, clothing and other articles to a large amount. No clue has yet been obtained to either the thieves or the property.

The body of an unknown woman, about thirty-five years of age, was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and was taken to the Morgue. The body had on only a light woolen shawl and a pair of white stockings.

Owing to the destruction of Dr. DRAPER'S Church (St. Andrew's) by fire, services for the present will be held in the Sunday-school building on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue. A new church will be speedily erected.

The completion of the plans of the Independent Voters Association of the Twenty-first Ward, which numbers over 1,100 members, for carrying out future Reform measures, was effected last evening. The officers of the Association are: President, D. M. KOEHLER; Vice-Presidents, JOHN CAMPBELL and J. BOOZE; Secretaries, ROBERT B. NOONEY and P. FISHER; Treasurer, L. BERNSTEIN.

The gentlemen who have become bondsmen in $100,000 each for Gen. ARTHUR, the new Collector, are EDWIN D. MORGAN, LEVI P. MORTON, CHARLES L. TIFFANY, JAMES W. BOOTH. Gen. ARTHUR'S commission has been received, and he will be installed next Friday.

Water-color as a medium of art is just becoming appreciated among us. In England it has attained a high rank and a wide popularity. Mrs. CAROLINE CARSON, who has exhibited some exquisite specimens of flower painting at the Academy, is about to give a course of instruction to the ladies in this charming pursuit. Those interested in the subject can secure a place in the class by applying at No. 149 West Twenty-sixth-street.

### STATEN ISLAND.

A Committee has been appointed to investigate the financial condition of Edgewater.

A new association called the United Order of American Mechanics, has been organized at Stapleton.

The steamer *Westfield*, on which the fearful disaster occurred last Summer, will resume her trips on Thanksgiving Day.

While some men were engaged yesterday at the drainage work on New-York-avenue, hoisting a heavy stone, the derrick gave way, and falling on JAMES MCALARNEY, of Stapleton, seriously injured him.

There was a fine shooting-match at the club grounds at New Norp, yesterday, which was attended by many crack shots from New-York and Long-Island.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the Superintendent of Middletown, reports having distributed during the year the sum of $4,279 25 to the poor, of whom fifty were males and sixty females.

Supervisor SAMUEL R. BRICK has succeeded in negotiating $18,000 worth of bonds for the repairs of that portion of Richmond-road and Vanderbilt-avenue lying within Middletown for $16,200.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A meeting of tax-payers of Morrisania has been called for Tuesday evening.

A religious revival has been commenced in the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Chester, with gratifying results.

The Sabbath-school connected with the First Presbyterian Church, at West Chester, has been presented with about fifty neatly-bound volumes for their library.

Ground has been broken for the proposed new house of worship for the Central Methodist Church at Yonkers, which is to cost about $40,000.

### LONG ISLAND.

Commissioners PING and WHITE, of the Education Board, have signified their intention to resign, if the reading of the Bible is continued in the public schools. A petition has been presented to the Board, signed by over 1,500 tax-payers, in favor of the Bible being read.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, has addressed a letter to the clergy requesting them to make collections on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Chicago churches.

Late on Thursday evening a carriage, in which Mr. JOSEPH TALMAN, a Burlington County farmer, his wife and son were riding, was run into by a train on the Mount Holly Railroad. All three persons were injured, although not fatally, and the horses were killed.

Mayor O'NEILL denounced the President of the Board of Finance for negligence in permitting city warrants to be protested, and stated that a check for $500,000 belonging to the city had been carried in the pocket of Mr. PRITCHARD, the President, for an entire week, the city thereby losing interest on the money.

### Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 25.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mlle. Lynen, Miss Jeanette de Cronpet, Mrs. C. W. P. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. Baldern, J. E. Stone, F. Baker, Alfred Wright, Lieut. Steadman, wife and child, John S. Anderson and wife, Dr. M. L. Buck and wife, R. Richards, Charles Tence, Henry Walker, Fredk. Dennie, Mr. Mills, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Davis, Alfred Jacob, A. Le Compt, F. E. Skelding, Thomas Handilbode, Mr. A. Busk, Mr. J. F. Comey, Mr. H. B. James, Mr. C. H. Brown, Vere Foster, James L. Taylor, James Carter, Mr. H. J. Overman, James Arnott, Senter R. Giddings, Geo. H. Burroughs, Thos. M. Earwaker, Francis H. Morgan, Edward Dudley, Mr. E. W. Kinsley, M. Mahon, J. P. Sloan, Wm. Lucy, Jr., Dr. Graham, Mr. J. B. Graham, Oscar Unna, Louis Almann, Chas. Thompson, Capt. Gilbert Williams, John C. Doughall, Mr. O'Rorke, Mr. B. Gandy, Isaac Ott, Mr. R. Flewett, Rev. Thos. Maher, Mrs. Levy and two children, S. Swan and son, Miss Carrie Balwer.

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—H. Richmond, Miss McMartin, J. Ward and wife, W. P. Wright, wife and infant, C. Ruggles, S. H. Miller, Wm. Miller, Ed. Root, Peter Dutch, F. H. Evans, H. Pincus, James Gurry, C. H. Wilcox, E. J. Brown, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. E. W. Dering, Miss M. Doering, Miss E. Whitesides, Mrs. Vanuxem, J. H. Kilbourne, M. Whitington, M. Sisk, John Cawley, Peter Fox, Tobias Wolfe, Mrs. Anna Gerelius and 2 children; Mrs. Stroberg, 1 child and 2 infants, James Moore, James Scott, T. Johnson, W. Parsons, Chas. Kelly, P. Kelly, John Nally, Thos. Nally, Jas. Rogers, Fred. Quinn, S. Guiatan, Jas. H. Grant, N. Stokes, John Harrison, Mr. Gardiner, B. Maloy, Miss Grace Granger, Thos. Thurlow.

NOV. 25.—*In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Connell, Dr. D. M. Forman, A. C. Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tener, Miss E. Sartain, Miss M. J. Cassatt, G. E. Gottieb, C. M. Marcello, Master Marcello, B. W. Jones, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Mrs. C. Armstrong, Wm. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shepard, Miss M. Good, J. Good, W. S. Llewellen, Owen Heenan, Mrs. C. M. Marsello, Miss M. Marsello, Master Jones, Miss Jones.

*In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.*—H. McIntyre, M. Morgan, P. Curran, J. A. Morrow, Mrs. Steele, Miss Kate Lunan, Miss Anna Emerson, J. C. McCarthy, Robert Leeds, John Cody, Sigismund Krausz, Miss P. M. Lee, John Clark, Wm. Doran, Henry Savage, D. Steven, H. Nichols, M. Collins, Miss Ada Harrington, Miss Louise Bell, Miss Fannie Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:59 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon rises...5:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:50 | Gov. Island..7:39 | Hell Gate...9:01

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Equator, Bartlett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C.—George B. Merrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Alliance, Shute, Salem; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Weser, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Young, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships, Royal Charter, (Br.,) Murphy, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Confidence, Patterson, Liverpool, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Cherokee, Forgie, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Alexander II., (Ger.,) Decker, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Burgomeister, Muller, Fischer, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, Marseilles, Waydell & Co.; Irene, (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.; Luigi, (Aust.,) Prossen, Queenstown for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Demetra, (Ger.,) Rose, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Gazelle, (Br.,) Davidson, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Salinas, (Br.,) Luid, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Mattie B. Russell, York, South Amboy, Thompson & Hunter; Ercole, (Ital.,) Scotto, Queenstown, for orders, A. P. Agresta; Aurora, (Br.,) Graham, Gibraltar for orders, Heney & Parker; Laura & Gertrude, Risk, Seville, H. Baetger; St. Clements, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Ancona, Fabbri & Chauncey; Annie Eldridge, Clifford, St. Pierre, S. C. Loud & Co.; Anna, Doe, Hamilton, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Lottie C., (Br.,) White, Jacmel, Heney & Parker; Wm. Connor, Toole, Barbados, N. W. Loud & Co.; C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Brunswick, B. F. Metcalf; Julia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. J. Powell; W. W. Pharo, Collins, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; J. & M. Merriam, Fox, Hartford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; C. H. Cook, Taylor, St. Martins, B. J. Wenberg; Vicksburg, Higgins, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Fred Smith, Smith, Kingston, Ja., S. De Cordova & Co.; S. B. Franklin, Mill, Corpus Christi and Indianola, Tupper & Beattie; Admiral Farragut, Anderson, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; W. R. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Pacific, Ginn, Boston, Candy & Pressey; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Nov. 12, and Southampton, 14th, with mdse. and 572 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Lat. 41 41, lon. 64 11, passed ship Tuscarora, bound W.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Nov. 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 128 passengers to Henderson Bors.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 15, and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) McGill, Rio Janeiro Oct. 16, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 26 in lon. 42 30, and had light trades and strong N. W. gales from the equator to Cape Hatteras; lost and split sails; 23d, on the outward passage, in lat. 30 15, lon. 44 51, passed the wreck of the brig Georgie Todd, (Br.,) with both masts gone, water-logged and abandoned.

Bark Ardentinney, (of Glasgow,) Cargil, Amoy July 20, with teas to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan—vessel to G. B. Morewood & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Aug. 12, in lon. 130 E.; passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 27, Ascencion Oct. 5, St. Helena 11th, and crossed the equator in Atlantic 18th in lon. 23 30; had a typhoon in the China Sea, lasting 40 hours, during which lost foretopmast and split sails; since rounding the Cape has had variable winds.

Brig Samson, Yates, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 53 ds., with palm-oil, &c., to Gates & Porterfield. Left no vessels. Crossed the equator Oct. 24, in lon. 29; has had westerly winds the entire passage, and been 15 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Port Spain, Trinidad, 24 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Springbok, (of Halifax,) Maistrom, Havana Nov. 12, with sugar, &c., to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Decorra, Clark, Lepreaux, N. B., 13 ds., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Clara Rankin, Falcke, Jacksonville 24 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Berttley, Miller & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, N., clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Arragon, for Bristol; India and Dacian, for Glasgow; Egypt and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for Galveston; St. Louis, E. B. Souter and Equator, for New-Orleans; Mercidecita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov 25.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; ships Cromwell, from Calcutta, Howden, from Calcutta; bark Hyack, from Rosario; brigs Navarino, from Smyrna; A. J. Ross, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 25.—The steamer North American, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, via Halifax, passed in for Norfolk.

Arr. brig Thetis, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. bark Brazilero, from Richmond, for Rio; bark Campanero and brig Francis Jane, for Baltimore; bark Morro Castle, New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 25.—The schr. Laura Bridgeman, from Georgetown, for Salem, Mass., with a cargo of coal, collided with the schr. Marshall Perrin, in Chesapeake Bay on the night of the 21st inst., and lost jib-boom and figure-head. The Perrin was considerably damaged. The Bridgeman is here for repairs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25.—Arr. steam-ships Monticello and Oriental, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ships Monticello, for Charleston; Huntsville, for New-York; Magnolia, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia. Ships Universe and John Mann, for Liverpool. Bark Eulalia, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Brigs Mary C. Wanner, Philadelphia, for Boston; Reporter, Boston, for Philadelphia. Schrs. F. R. Baird, Annie May, Wm. B. Thomas, Mary N. Hopper, and Narragansett, Philadelphia, for Boston; Carrie Heyser, Alexandria, for do.; Warren Blake and Abbie, Philadelphia, for Neponset; Charles E. Paige, Georgetown, D. C., for Salem; Rachel S. Miller, Philadelphia, for do.; Brandywine, do., for Lynn; Wm. Walton, Baltimore, for do.; M. Sewall, South Amboy, for Portsmouth; Chas. H. Moller, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. B. Norris, do., for Wareham; W. T. Green, do., for Richmond, Va.; Western State, Pigeon Cove, for New-York; Jas. Young, Gardiner, for Savannah; Burmah, Bangor, for Providence.

Sld. brig Hampton; schrs. Potomac, Greta, (Br.,) C. P. Gerrish, L. M. Strout, A. Hamlin, Magelin, Helen, M. Waite, White Wing, Mary Brewer, Carrie L. Hix, Mary H. Wescott, Walter H. Thorndike, May Munroe, Alexander Milliken, Idaho.

A. M.—Wind southerly. P. M.—Blowing heavy and cloudy.

Nov. 25, A. M.—No vessel. 8 o'clock A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh and clear.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Fannie Bailey, Coombs, from Newburg for Boston, with coal, before reported ashore on the Hog's Back, Hell Gate, was got off by Wreck-master Brown, with the aid of the steam-tugs Olive Baker and Epsilon, and put on the beach at Astoria.

The brig D. R. Stockwell, (of Bangor,) Smith, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, loading for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, took fire in the hold among some kerosene which composed part of her cargo, this evening, and is still burning, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen to extinguish it.

The brig D. R. Stockwell, before reported on fire, has been almost entirely consumed, and will be a total loss.

### Spoken, &c.

Oct. 31, lat. 5 36, lon. 46 20, bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Oct 22, lat. 1 50 S., lon. 32 35, bark Newlight, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, 10 ds. out.

Sept. 6, lat. 24 19 S., lon. 65 47 E., brig Carl Ludwig, (Dan.,) from Singapore, for Hamburg, 24 ds. out.

Oct. 25, lat. 6 53 N., lon. 28 W., bark Nehemiah Gibson, hence for Melbourne.

### European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24, P. M.—Arr. steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, from Liverpool, (and proceeded.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The Cunard steamer Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Nov. 15, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and arrived at this port today.

MOVELLES, Nov. 24.—The steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 8, for Glasgow, arrived at this port today.

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